THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ANGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,.....3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1867. NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

LIFE THE GREAT QUESTION, DEATH.

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

30,000 Persons have Insured in the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the deathbed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $1,500,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,

Market Street, between 2d and 3d., Wilmington, N. C.

jan. 27 103—2taw—wtf

O. S. BALDWIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

MEN'S,

YOUTH'S AND

CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING,

NEW YORK CITY.

Any orders left with MUNSON & CO., 38 Market Street, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. Mr. BALDWIN will be pleased to serve his former patrons and the public generally.

april 23 176-1t-11-4t

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting will be held at Tarboro', N. C., at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, 15th May, 1867. The members of the Medical Profession are respectfully requested to attend. The various Railroads in the State have consented to issue free return tickets to those who may attend the meeting.

S. S. SATCHWELL, Secretary.

april 24 177-1t—11-tm

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 414, for twenty shares and No 1221, for three shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, standing in the name of W. W. Peirce, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Board of Directors of said Company for a renewal of the same.

W. E. PEIRCE, Adm'r estate W. W. Peirce, dec'd.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1867 11-4w

DANIEL A. SMITH,

NORTH FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

KEEPS constantly on hand the largest stock of PARLOR, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE in the State, which he offers at the lowest prices—

ALSO,

MATTRASSES of every description, SPRING BEDS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN GOODS, MOSQUITO NETS, &c., &c. SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, in great variety, always on hand.

april 26 179-3t—11-3t

A Trial for Monstrous Parental Cruelty.

The trial of C. C. Williams, spiritualist, who in January last starved his child, a girl of thirteen years, nearly to death, commenced in the Superior Court at Norwhich, Connecticut, on Tuesday.—The evidence shows that he kept her in a cold room on water gruel for three weeks, and for three days gave her no food. He gagged her for speaking to him, and, with his alleged paramour, cowhided her some twenty times. The girl escaped by jumping from a third story window into a snow bank. The girl testified in court. The defence admits the facts, and pleads insanity. The case goes to the jury to-morrow.

Important to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board has published a pamphlet containing a list, corrected up to the 1st of January last, of the beacons, buoys, stakes, and other day marks in the fifth light-house district, embracing the waters of the seacoast of Virginia, from Chincoteague to Cape Henry, Chesapeake bay and tributaries in Virginia, Hatteras and Ocracoke inlets, North Carolina, and Beaufort, Core, Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and their tributaries in North Carolina.

PROSPEROUS COLORED MEN.—The Detroit *Advertiser* publishes a long list of the colored men of that city, who have accumulated property worth from $3,500 to $14,000. It says that the aggregate amount of wealth in possession of this class is not far short of half a million dollars in value.

BED BUGS, according to a lady correspondent, have a great aversion to salt. She states that if the article and place infested with bed-bugs are washed with salt water, and the crevices in which the vermin hide are filled with it, they will give no more trouble.

A negro in Indiana, who was originally as black as any Congo, has turned white within the last year or two.

Senator Nye, owing to ill health, will not be able to visit the South for some time.

How to make a jam, crowd twenty fashionably-dressed ladies into one omnibus.

No Tune, it is said, is so popular, yet so hard to catch, as for-tune.

Mr. Beecher's novel will be called "Norwood, or Village Life in New England."

Colorado has 24,000 inhabitants and a newspaper for every two hundred of them.

From Emerson's "May Day," in press, by Ticknor & Fields.

MAY DAY.

Where shall we keep the holiday,
And duly meet the entering May?
Too strait and low our cottage doors,
And all unmeet our carpet floors;
Nor spacious court, nor monarch's hall,
Suffice to hold the festival.
Up and away! where haughty woods
Front the liberated floods;
We will climb the broad-backed hills,
Hear the uproar of their joy;
We will mark the leaps and gleams
Of the new-delivered streams,
And the murmuring rivers of sap
Mount in the pipes of the trees,
Giddy with day, to the topmost spire,
Which for a spike of tender green
Bartered its powdery cap;
And the colors of joy to the bird,
And the love in its carol heard,
Frog and lizard in holiday coats,
And turtle brave in his golden spots;
We will hear the tiny roar
Of the insects evermore,
While cheerful cries of crag and plain
Reply to the thunder of river and main.

As poured the flood of the ancient sea
Spilling over mountain chains,
Bending forests as bends the sedge,
Faster flowing o'er the plains,—
A world-wide wave with a foaming edge
That rims the running silver sheet,—
So pours the deluge of the heat
Broad northward o er the land,
Painting artless paradises,
Dragging herbs with Syrian spices,
Fanning secret fires which glow
In columbine and clover-blow,
Climbing the northern zones,
Where a thousand pallid towns
Lie like cockles by the main,
Or tented armies on a plain.
The million-handed sculptor moulds
Quaintest bud and blossom folds,
The million-handed painter pours
Opal hues and purple dye;
Azaleas flush the island floors,
And the tints of heaven reply.

CHILDHOOD.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis sad, yet sweet to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood loved so well.
To gaze out on the eve,
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyhood's wish,
To roam like angels there.

There are many dreams of gladness!
That cling around the past,
And from the tomb of feeling,
Old though's come thronging fast;
The forms we loved so dearly,
In the happy days now gone,
The beautiful and lovely,
So fair to look upon.

Those bright and gentle maidens.
Who seemed so formed for bliss,
Too glorious and too heavenly
For such a world as this!
Whose dark soft eyes seem'd swimming
In a sea of liquid light,
And whose locks of gold were streaming
O'er brows so sunny bright.

Like the brightest buds of summer
They have fallen from the stem;
Yet oh! it is a lovely dream,
To fade from earth like them.

And yet the thought is saddening,
To muse on such as they,
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing swift away!
That the fair ones, whom we love,
Grow to each loving breast,
Like tendrils of the clinging vine,
And perish where they rest.

"DONT STAY LONG."

How many a loving heart utters the refrain of the following lines, "don't stay long!" There is nothing of poetry in the phraseology, but there is in the touching manner in which the words frequently find voice—in the "yearning tenderness,' fond hopes and deep sympathy of which they become the imperfect interpreters. His experience in the poetry of life and love must have been barren indeed who does not find these lines thrill, like the echo of cathedral music, to his heart of hearts:

A look of yearning tenderness
Beneath her lashes lies,
And hope and love unutterable
Are shadowed in her eyes,
As in some deep unruffled stream
Are clouds and summer skies.

She passed to early womanhood,
From dreamy, sweet girl life,
And crossed the rosy threshold, but
To find herself a wife;
Oh, gently should he lead her steps
Along the path of life!

And as she clasps her small white hands
Upon his arms so strong,
How often, like a summer sigh,
Or a sweet pleading song,
She whispers, with a parting kiss,
"Beloved one, don't stay long."

It's almost always on her lip,
Her gentlest parting words,
Sweet as the fragrance from rose leaves
When by soft zephyrs stirred,
And lingering in the memory
Like songs of summer birds.

And in his heart they nestle warm,
When other scenes amid;
He stays not till she weary grows,
And her fond eyes are hid,
In tears which lie in bitterness
Beneath each veiling lid.

And oh, how many hearts are kept
By that love-uttering song!
There's scarcely one, who on life's waves
Is swiftly borne along,
But what has heard from some dear lips
Those sweet words—"don't stay long."

A Mortifying Slip—A Disappointed Bride.

The Chicago "Times" states that a few evenings since there was a large and select assemblage at St. Paul's Church in that city to witness a marriage ceremony. Happiness was depicted on every countenance, even the minister sharing in the general joy. Mr. Stephen W. Tomlinson and Miss Emma Kowles were to be married. The hour came, the witnesses came, the preacher came, but the bride and bridegroom came not. The former had prepared for the occasion, at her residence, and was waiting and watching in trembling anticipation, with her bridal robes on, for the coming of her future husband. She waited in vain. The recreant Tomlinson came not, and the fact finally impressed itself upon her mind that she had been wantonly, cruelly deceived. The spectators, wondering and conjecturing, went back to their homes, and the event, which gave promise of such great happiness, terminated in terrible sadness to one heart at least.

Some women paint their faces, and then weep because it doesn't make them beautiful. They raise a hue—and cry.

Punch humanely hopes it will not be necessary to suspend the corpus as well as the habeas in Ireland.

When have married people passed through the alphabet of love? When they reach the ba-be.

They are prosecuting the dog war with great vigor in Chicago. Already 5,832 have been slaughtered this season.

Bishop Johns is in Norfolk. Yesterday he administered the right of confirmation in both Episcopal churches in Portsmouth.

"You want a flogging, that's what you do," said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it, dad; but I'll try and get along without it," returned the boy.

STATE NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER, No 28.

(Extract.)

* * * * * *

I. The election for Mayor and Councilmen, and for Trustees of the Academy of New Berne, North Carolina, appointed to be held, by the Act of Incorporation, on the first Monday in May next, is hereby suspended.

The following appointments are announced for the City of New Berne, North Carolina:

John H. Washington, Esq., Mayor of the City, (present incumbent.)

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Ward, A. H. Foster, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Ward, A. H. Seymour, vice Alexander Justice, whose term of office expires.

Third Ward, Benjamin Jacobs, vice William H. Oliver, whose term of office expires.

Fourth Ward, Samuel Radcliffe, vice J. J. Robertson, whose term of office expires.

Fifth Ward, E. Hubbs, vice Jas. Osgood, whose term of office expires.

Sixth Ward, Edward R. Stanley, present incumbent.

Seventh Ward, H. J. Memminger, present incumbent.

TO BE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW BERNE ACADEMY,

Edward R. Stanley, Esq., present incumbent.

H. J. Memminger, Esq., vice J. T. Hough, whose term of office expires.

The officers hereby appointed and all persons holding office under the corporation of New Berne or the Trustees of the New Berne Academy will, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, in addition to the oath of office required by the laws of North Carolina and the ordinances of the corporation of New Berne, take and subscribe the oath set forth in General Orders No. 33, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, 28th March, 1867. (Section 1st of the Act Supplementary to an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and to facilitate the restoration, passed 23d March, 1867.) The oath of office shall be subscribed in duplicate, and one copy of said oath or affirmation duly subscribed by the party and attested by a Magistrate or other Officer, authorized to administer oaths, will be filed in the Mayor's office and another copy with the Post Commander.

The Commanding Officer of the Post of New Berne is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * *

By Command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:—
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Messrs. N. W. Woodfin, J. G. Martin, R. W. Pulliam and Hon. Jno. L. Bailey have been elected delegates on the part of Trinity Church, Ashville, to the Episcopal Convention, which is to assemble in Wilmington on the 15th inst. Messrs. A. H. Polk and T. W. Patton are Alternates.

The Old North State says that during the severe rain and hail storm on Tuesday night of last week, Mr. Daywalt Lentz, of Rowan County, had seventeen sheep killed by lightning. With the instinct peculiar to the sheep, they all sought shelter from the storm together under a large tree which received a stroke of electricity during the storm, resulting in the death of the whole flock.

At Morganton, last week, in the Superior Court for Burke county, James C. McKesson, charged with having killed Robert Tate, was found guilty of manslaughter.—Abram Smith and son Daniel, charged with the murder of Caswell, were tried. Abram Smith was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hanged the first Friday in May; His counsel, however, took an appeal. Very little business on the civil docket was disposed of.

DESTITUTION IN IREDELL.—Much destitution prevails in Iredell county. The Statesville *American* says.

"We have good reason to believe that there is much destitution among soldiers' widows and orphans in Iredell county, but we think that, owing to the abundance of grain and meat in the county, these wants might be abundantly relieved by citizens of the county, if they would only seek those in want, and relieve them out of their abundant stores of provisions. These widows and orphans are in a worse condition than during the war, when they received assistance from the State Government."

THE YARBORO' HOUSE.—We notice that Mr. Blair is tearing down the unsightly old structure, immediately adjoining the Hotel, preparatory to the erection of a handsome adjunct to the main building, which is to be occupied as a barber's shop, gentlemen's furnishing store, &c. It will be a great improvement, but it is only one of the many that Mr. Blair has instituted in and around the establishment. He never stops improving, and that is the secret of his success. When you think he has done the best in his line that *can* be done, he surprises you with something *still better*.

Ral. Sentinel, 1st *inst.*

HE DID IT.—Senator Wilson attended the African Church in this city on Sunday evening last and *did* harangue the congregation. Not content with his inflammatory speech of Saturday, he followed it up on Sunday, desecrating a house of God, and forgetting that he is commanded to keep holy the Sabbath day. "To what base uses we may return?" Puritanical Massachusetts is degenerating.

Newbern Commercial, 1st *inst.*

Messrs. Pool & Shotwell, of the Newbern Journal of Commerce, have dissolved copartnership, and Col. Pool assumes exclusive control of the paper. We wish both gentlemen success,—the one in his retiracy, and the other in the further prosecution of his useful labors.

John Yarbrough, a straggler from the U. S. army, who came into this neighborhood soon after the close of the war, was arrested Friday last under a charge of horse-stealing, and committed to jail to await trial at the September term of our Superior Court. The evidence which has been elicited, implicates him not only in stealing Mr. Thompson's horse, but also as participating in the robbery of Mr. Lynch's shop.

Hillsboro' Recorder, 1st *inst.*

Our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. Brown & Co., inform us that they have just shipped twenty bbls. flour, the first sent by the trade from Hillsboro' since the war; they have been bringing it heretofore from the North. In our view the price of flour here still continues too high to commence sending it abroad; but the day when this could profitably be done has been long looked for, and we may hope that this is the beginning of the old trade with the eastern shore. The wheat crop in this section never looked better or more promising than at present, and if favored throughout the season a bountiful harvest may be expected. Our farmers are buying Guano and Baugh's Phosphate of Lime in large quantities, and we hope great improvement in other respects will be made in our agricultural system. It would afford food for much gratification, if our citizens, instead of seeking homes abroad, would labor more to make a paradise at home, as many of them might.—*Hillsboro' Recorder*, 1st *inst.*

LITERARY BOARD.—Gov. Worth has summoned the literary board of the State to meet here on the 15th. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Col. S. D. Pool, Rev. C. H. Wiley and Maj. H. W. Husted.

Progress.

APPOINTED COLLECTOR.—John Crane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth North Carolina District, has finally received his commission in spite of the efforts of unscrupulous parties to induce the President to withold it.

Martial Law.

The late case against Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, indicted for the murder of Mr. Gordon, in Jamaica, elicited from Chief Justice Cockburne, who presided at the trial, a lengthy discussion of Martial Law—its application and limits under the law of England:

"He professed himself shocked and alarmed at the loose definitions which are commonly received, and thought it high time that they were brought to the test of a judicial interpretation. He contended that there is a broad distinction to be made at the outstart between a rebel in arms and a civilian who becomes in any way amenable to martial law. The trial of the Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II., was not a case of martial law, although irregular. There may be some doubt about the Wat Tyler insurgents, in the reign of Richard II., but it was thought necessary to obtain an act of indemnity.

"In the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry VI, there were frequent irregular executions; but the first instance of matial law, in its modern sense, was the prosecution, after the battle of Stoke, of the wealthy adherents of the Sinnel rebellion. Henry VII., however, wanted money much more than blood, and very few were executed.—The trials were illegal throughout. The rebellion was suppressed, and 'it was certain that you could not bring men to trial under martial law after rebellion had been suppressed.'

"In the reign of Edvard VI. the disaffected were in the habit of raising the villages by the sound of church bells, and according to a proclamation contained in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, this attempt to muster men in arms was forbidden under pain of death, to be executed by the authority of law martial, whereby no delay should be permitted as in other cases.—'This was a strong proclamation, but it was entirely *ultra vires* for the crown to have dealt with these offences otherwise than by act of Parliament.' Again, 1549, according to Strype, lord-lieutenants in various counties were empowered to exercise martial law. In 1552 there was a proclamation of the same kind.

"Lord Hale said that such proclamations were often issued *in terrorem populi*, without any intention of carrying them into effect.

"Another proclamation was issued in the reign of Queen Mary, in which martial law was threatened against those who imported heretical works; and, if Hume was to be believed, this example was followed by Queen Elizabeth, who proclaimed that those who imported bulls or traitorous works from Rome should be punished with death under martial law. Again, upon a representation from the citizens of London, corncerning apprehended riots, the Queen issued a commission authorizing the establishment of martial law, and the execution under it of all rioters, and declaring, with an extraordinary stretch of assumed power, that persons who were leading vagrant lives, and could not give a good account of themselves, should be hung up. This was an entirely unconstitutional proceeding.

"James I. and Charles I. issued commissions for courts martial, but the Petition of Right pronounced these commissions unlawful, and solemnly asserted that no English subject was to be subjected to martial law.

"This doctrine has never since been contradicted in practice.

"The Chief Justice added, that having examined every instance in English history in which martial law has been referred to or proclaimed, he could find no such thing as martial law used for the purpose of putting down rebellion. He was, therefore, utterly astonished to find persons in authority, and out of it, talking about martial law in an easy, familiar way, as a thing perfectly understood and settled in England, when, in truth, it had never been resorted to or exercised."

Decorating the Graves of the Confederate Dead.

The 26th of April being the day appointed in Georgia for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, Friday last was observed in that way throughout the State.—In Augusta most of the business houses were closed, the ladies formed in procession, each bearing a floral offering, and marched to the cemetery, where the memorial wreaths were deposited on the graves. In Columbus the proceedings commenced by an address commemorating the deeds of the departed heroes, and in the evening of the day the ladies repaired to the graveyards and paid a similar tribute to the dead. The day was also observed at Louisville, Kentucky. The ladies in large crowds, bearing wreaths and evergreens, repaired to Cave Hill Cemetery, and there knelt over and decorated the graves, making them glow with floral beauties. The memorial societies in Savannah were lavish in their testimonials, and Magnolia Cemetery was bedecked with wreaths and garlands. In Macon, Atlanta, and Rome, the same solemn ceremonies were observed, with, if possible, even a greater veneration for the departed heroes of a buried cause.

A Spectacle.

An extraordinary sight was witnessed in the principal London streets last Thursday. Rather more than a thousand of the most miserable wretches that ever wore the garb of humanity formed a procession and marched in silence from the neighborhood of Wrapping and Whitechapel to the aristocratic quarters of St. Jame's and Belgravia. There was no disturbance or excess of any kind. Every man was in rags, and every form and face bore the unmistakable mark of distress. A banner or two contained inscriptions indicative of their character and their wants, and a few carried money-boxes to receive any donations that might be bestowed upon them. Why, I know not, but it was deemed worth while to prevent this demonstration on the part of the authorities, but the sight was one that did not tend to add greatly to an Englishman's pride. These men, it is well known, were only the representatives of a body forty times their number, for it has been ascertained that there are no less than forty thousand in the eastern part of London, not only out of employment, but seduced to the extreme of destitution, and dependent on daily charity for their morsel of bread, or cup of soup, that keeps the flame of life alight within their emaciated bodies. It is a frightful thing to contemplate and what is to be the end of this state of things Heaven only knows.

William Simmes, a farmer, of Wirt county, West Virginia, hung himself in his barn on Saturday.

A fire occurred in Norfolk on Saturday morning, destroying the grocery store of Colley Sharpley. Loss $1,900; insured.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Colored People to Support the Republicans—No Native White Republicans in North Carolina—The Negroes Desire to Hold Office, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 26, 1867.

The colored people wherever I have been seem to be thoroughly organized in the matter of politics. Their preachers, their schoolteachers, the few Northern men living in the cities and towns and very generally the officers and assistants connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, keep them up to the work. It may be that in the back country remote from towns and less subject to those influences the organization is not so perfect; but, so far as I have seen, the colored people are a unit in support of the republicans. They may, however, not be so pliant in the hands of white politicians as these gentlemen would wish. The blacks consider themselves entitled to their share of public and representative positions, and are not disposed to forego the claim for the benefit of the Northern men who want all the offices for themselves.

There are no native white republicans in North Carolina, and only about enough in Virginia to occupy all the federal, State, county and municipal offices, if divided up among them.

The other day, in Goldsboro', your correspondent was accosted by a colored man, who introduced himself as Mr. O'Hara, a school teacher. He said, in reply to questions, that men of his race had nothing to complain of in regard to their treatment by the whites in that vicinity, although he understood that in the back country there were still occasional outrages committed.

"How many white republicans are there among the residents here?" your correspondent asked.

"There is only one." (He mentioned his name, and it turned out that he was an Irishman—also a village schoolmaster—who had escaped within the federal lines in the early part of the war. "I correct myself," he added, "there is another (mentioning his name) and another, but he lives some distance out of town."

"Then you have not enough white men to be candidates?"

"No matter for that," said he, with a look that conveyed more than his words expressed.

"Are the colored people in a majority here?"

"That is what I am trying to ascertain. I think we have a majority."

"Then you can be a candidate yourself?"

He smiled with considerable self-satisfaction as he made the ridiculously modest reply—

"I am one of those who think that office should seek the man, not man the office."

Your correspondent suggested that if that were the general rule, a very small proportion of the men who now compose municipal councils and State legislatures, and fill other public places would ever find their way there.

The colored gentleman with the Irish name appeared to be converted to that view, and it will not be his fault if that name be not before long on the roll of the House of Representatives from the Goldsboro' district of North Carolina.

Shortly afterwards a colored messenger came up with a telegraphic dispatch, and your correspondent asked him whether he was not going to vote with the white men of the town.

"No," said he, "I want to vote for men of my own race."

Meeting another black man down near the freedmen's school I sounded him on the same point. He was a bright fellow, and answered with a text from scripture that they should be wise as serpents but harmless as doves; adding that they would feel their way, and if they found the enemy's line too strong they would fall back.

This showed that in studying scripture, this colored youth had not neglected military tactics.

The colored children were playing noisily outside the schoolhouse as we passed, the hour for opening not having arrived.—On approaching a piece of woods a young colored man came out of them, walking toward the school house. He had an open book in his two hands, and he walked slowly along, with his head bent down as if intently perusing the page. He might have passed for an actor studying his part, or a priest reading his office. I stopped him and got him into conversation. His story shows what a craving these simple-minded people have for learning. He had been a slave till the close of the war; had got a piece of land last year, from the cultivation of which he had saved $300; and with that money he had come to Goldsboro', taking his wife with him, in order that he might attend the Freedmen's school. I looked at the page which he had been studying and found that it was a page of simple spelling. "But," said he, in explanation of the great progress he had made, "I had learned right smart before I came here."

Many colored families have settled at Goldsboro', pricipally on account of the school. They buy quarter-acre sections of land for $25, and put up neat little houses on them, which cost about $150.

Mr. Wilson's addresses have been so far listened to with attention and respec by the white people who attended. These were in Virginia, very few in numbers.—They have been much more numerous in North Carolina. They are probably having a good effect in dissipating the very general alarm of the whites and hopes of the blacks in reference to confiscation, and also inducing conformity to Congressional legislation. The chief danger to be apprehended is the political division of the country by races.

The white people generally seem to be giving their whole attention to putting in their crops, and to be entirely free from any interest in politics. An immense quantity of land is being planted with cotton.—Trade in the cities and towns is very much depressed, and Northern storekeepers are very generally disposing of their stocks and leaving this section of country.

Another Radical Stumper Coming.

Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will leave Philadelphia on Friday next, May 3d, for a political tour in the late rebel States. He will proceed to Wilmington, North Carolina, *via* Goldsboro', and from Wilmington direct to Beaufort, South Carolina. From thence he will go to Savannah, Georgia, speaking there, and returning North by way of Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and thence to Greensboro', Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Danville and other points in the western part of the old North State.

There are four hundred and eighty-nine scholars at the Presbyterian Sunday schools in Richmond.

Edwin Booth had a great ovation in Providence last Friday night. The receipts were $1,540.

General Order No. 10—Its Operation and Application.

The following order has been issued by Gen Sickles:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1867.

CIRCULAR.

In reply to letters received at these Headquarters, asking information as to the operation in particular cases of General Orders No. 10, current series from these Headquarters, I am directed by the Commanding General to state, that the provisions of the order will be interpreted and enforced by the Courts. The order is to be deemed and taken as an Ordinance having the sanction and authority of the United States, for the regulation of certain civil affairs therein specified within so much of the territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, lately the theatre of war, as is embraced within the Second Military District created by Act of Congress.

Although some of the former political relations of the inhabitants are in abeyance, their private relations, their persons and property, and their remedies for wrongs remain as heretofore, within the cognizance of the local tribunals, and subject to the laws of the provisional government hitherto in force, except so far as such laws are in conflict within the Constitution and laws of the United States or with the regulations prescribed by the Commanding General.

Amonst the consequences necessarily incident to the military authority established by Congress, and indispensable to the objects for which the authority is established, is the appointment and control of the civil agents by whom and the measures by which the government *ad interim* is to be conducted. In the exercise of this authority, such regulations and appointments will be announced from time to time as may become necessary, and so far as these regulations concern the ordinary civil relations of the inhabitants, they will be administered by the courts an by the proper civil officers in the usual course procedure.

Whilst it will not be convenient to respond to particular inquiries made by citizens as to the interpretation and application of these resolutions, such interrogatories will be answered when addressed to the General Commanding by the Appellate Courts of Law and Equity.

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Inf., A. D. C. & A. A. A. Gen'l.

OFFICIAL: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Inf. & A. A. A. Gen'l.

A Duel and its Consequences.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Times relates the following:

An amusing duel took place yesterday about five miles from the city. It originated in a remark made by a man to his friend on seeing a lady come out of church. The lady was unknown to the person making the remark, but happened to be the other's wife. A slap in the face was the consequence, and a challenge came soon after.—This was accepted, and the seconds selected a place. The wife got wind of the affair, and immediately took steps to prevent the dreadful catastrophe. Her first thought was to notify the police, but that might have given her husband the reputation of a coward, and she took a better method by going to the house of the other party, where she met his wife, and a plan was soon concocted by the two feminines. This morning both husbands got up early; wives ditto. Husbands took carriages, and their wives—one armed with five children and the other with three—took other vehicles in waiting. When the two duelists arrived at the spot they were somewhat astonished on seeing the two other carriages drive up with their passengers, who coolly informed the men that they also had come to fight, so as to make it a complete family quarrel, each at the same time producing an empty purse and a package of baby linen as their arms and munitions of war. The little ones had popguns and firecrackers, and soon some indulged in a cry. It is useless to add that the bloodthirsty Benedicts made peace on the spot, and returned to Havana, in company with their seconds, to celebrate the affair over a champagne dinner.

Another Atrocious Murder in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Magilton, aged 62 years, was found murdered at her residence in Shippen street, above Thirteenth. Her throat was cut with a razor, and seven contused wounds were on her head, inflicted with a hammer, which was left beside her. Information was first given to the husband of the deceased by George Winnemore, who was taken into custody on suspicion, and committed to await the Coroner's investigation. Winnemore was a friend of the family, and had taken tea with the old couple, who lived alone, the previous evening. Nothing was missed from the house, and it is not known what could have prompted the murder. The deceased was the mother of Col. Magilton. The razor was found in the cesspool belonging to the house.

LATER.

The razor has been identified as the property of Winnemore. It is supposed that the unexpected return of the husband prevented Winnemore from plundering the house.

Winnemore was a soldier in the late war, and was in debt to the tavern keeper where he boarded. He was anxious to obtain money to emigrate to Montana.

Bismarck.

A German paper describes Count Bismarck thus: "His speeches are very uncouth in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. But there is an epi-grammatical incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness in his style, which go far to redeem his defects. His wit is very remarkable. He is very sensitive to attack, especially since he has been suffering from his present nervous disorder, and his late altercation with Herr von Munchausen is said to have aggravated this complaint. In the North German Parliament he invariably appears in the uniform of the Landwehr cavalry, while in the Prussian Parliament he attended in the ordinary civic dress."

Food for the South.

A Washington letterwriter says that the purchase and distribution of the supplies authorized by Congress in its appropriation of half a million of dollars to the starving people of the South has been commenced by Colonel Eaton, who has been selected by the Freedmen's Bureau for that duty.—Cargoes of provisions will be at once forwarded to the points where the suffering is the greatest, and the shipments will be continued from time to time until the appropriation is exhausted.

More Confederate Histories.

General Joseph E. Johnston, late of the Confederate army, is preparing a history of his campaigns. Jefferson Davis will, of couse, be handled vigorously, and the work will embrace, in addition to a record of battles and marches, a philosophical view of the contemporary events, sufficient to give it the character of a history rather than a narrative.

General Lee is also busy at a review of his campaigns, which a New York publisher is to take in hand, paying him, it is reported about ten per cent. on the sales.

N. Y. Tribune.

Several fatal cases of Asiatic Cholera are reported in the parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana.

His Holiness, Pius IX, has appointed John Murphy, of Baltimore, "Printer to the Pope."

Senator Dixon at Home—His Speech in Reply to an Address of Welcome.

On Saturday last Senator Dixon returned to his home in Hartford, Conn., and was honored with a formal welcome. In reply to a brief address from Mayor Chapman, Senator Dixon rehearsed the history of legislation for the past two years,—saying he saw at an early day a purpose on the part of the Radicals to continue a state of disunion as long as their party purposes might require, and he determined, at whatever cost, to resist it. The late act of Congress, he says, has established a complete despotism over the South, and that, too without necessity or excuse. He said he was not sure Reverdy Johnson was right in voting for the bill, on the ground that if it were not passed still worse outrages would be inflicted upon the Southern States. The South is absolutely powerless and must submit. In regard to the future Senator Dixon said *two* measures are already proposed by the Radical party. The first was to create a black party at the South; to embody in one organized mass the whole black race, and induce them to cast their vote against the whites. The line to be drawn between parties is a line of color. Apparently, to accomplish this dangerous purpose, emissaries of distinction are now traveling in the South. They may possibly deny the purpose, but the certain effect of their teaching is this. What a horrible state of things should they succeed. If not a war of races, a conflict of races would be certain to ensue, and the black race as well as the white race would be cruelly injured—and all for the purpose of extending for a few years the lease of power now in the hands of disunion Radicals. This is one of their measures which should be rebuked by the whole North, as it has vitually been at your recent elections.

The other avowed measure, which is certain to be pressed at the next session, is the threatened legislation of Congress to control and shape the right of suffrage in the Northern States. Two bills have already been introduced into the Senate of the United States to establish what is called universal suffrage in the whole North, including Connecticut. One of these bills was introduced by Mr. Sumner; the other by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Do you say Mr. Sumner is a theorist—not practical? But what will you say of Mr. Wilson? A more thoroughly practical man does not live. He attempts nothing which he does not believe he can carry out. Both these Senators will push this measure with all their power. Both believe in the constitutional power of Congress to enact suffrage laws for Connecticut and other States. So both have declared in debate in the Senate. In my opinion they have a fair chance of success, and it would not surprise me as much as I was surprised by the passage of the unconstitutional Military bill, to see our State elections controlled by act of Congress, and this old Commonwealth, which had her own suffrage laws more than a century before this Federal Government existed, made to bow in humble submission to the mandates of the Radical majority in Congress. If you think such an apprehension unfounded, look at what has been already done, and judge from that what may be expected in the future. If I had told you a year ago that the existing Military Reconstruction bill would be passed in less than a year, you would have thought me attempting to impose on your credulity. Not twenty members of Congress then thought their vote in its favor a possibility. Yet it had the entire party vote. So I predict it will very probably be with the Suffrage bill of the Massachusetts Senators. The party of progress will reach that position in the course of a year, and those who do not keep pace with them will be denounced as traitors and copperheads.

It has been decided not to build the Lindell Hotel, recently destroyed by fire it St. Louis.

Business is as dull in England as in this country. All the manufacturing districts are complaining.

The Wescott House, at La Crosse, Wis., was burned on Monday. The loss is $20,000, with an insurance of $10,000.

The banking house of Plunkett & Applegate, at Brunswick, Mo., was robbed of $2,000 on Saturday night.

"I hate to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robber said, when the constable was chasing him, and crying "Stop thief."

The Swedish man-of-war Geffe has come to New York for the purpose of further instructing her seamen in the art of practical seamanship.

The New Orleans board of underwriters have appropriated two thousand dollars for the relief of the country planters of Louisiana.

The New Orleans Crescent denies the statement that ex-Mayor Monroe and family of that city, have gone to Canada, and says they still remain in New Orleans.

Mrs. General Gaines is about to erect in New York a residence which, it is said, will surpass in any respect any yet built in that city.

In the little State of Rhode Island there are one hundred and sixty-six villages containing from one hundred to one thousand inhabitants.

The London papers have been sold by a speech originating in "Wigwam Junction," and purporting to be the maiden effort of John Morrissey in Congress.

The New Orleans "Cr

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

Senator Wilson's Campaign.

If Senator Wilson's Southern campaign as inaugurated more for personal than rty advancement, as has frequently been timated, it is a success so far as the negro te is concerned, and will so remain until e next Radical stump-orator comes along, nen Harris will proclaim him the black an's best friend, and the cheers for Kel-y, Nye or Butler, for the next Presidency, d in turn for each of them, will be as sty and as honest as those which greeted nator Wilson on Wednesday last. If his nvass is intended to build up and estab-h the Republican party in the South, if nationalize Radical principles, it has oven a most miserable failure. The cor-spondent of the New York *Herald*, travel-g in company with Mr. Wilson, writes that paper from Raleigh, from which we ake the following extracts: "He was followed by two colored men. One of them is an aspiring youth named Harris, who expects to represent the District in Congress. The other is a respectable preacher named Brodie. Harris declared himself proud of his color. He said that the black man did not want to get any closer socially to the whites. *The motley crowd before him indicated they had been too close already.*"

"Senator Wilson spoke at noon to-day in front of the Capitol. Here again the great majority of his hearers were col-ored. In fact, everywhere he has spoken the white citizens have kept aloof, as if they had no concern in the matter. The general complexion of the audience is as if the tour was being made through Ja-maica or Hayti. *Very few, if any, whites have been converted to republicanism.* They are polite, but indifferent.

"The blacks are thoroughly organized, and will vote on the republican side. That may drive the Southern whites to com-bine on a white man's party."

The same may be said with perfect truth-lness of the visit here. But few white *tizens* took part in the meeting, and there ere some present, although Northern men, ho have recently settled among us, who e regret to see giving endorsement to pro-eedings which they know must inevitably esult, if continued, in the estrangement f our people and the injury of the coun-y—which will compel the Southern peo-le, from a sense of self-protection, to form "white man's party." There can be but ttle good to result from keeping open the ounds of the past, or in persuading the egroes that the Southern people are their nemies.

We expect Mr. Wilson's desire is rather o ingratiate himself with the Radicals of he North, than to build up his party in the outh. He has, we suspect, but little idea at the Southern States will be admitted a time to vote in the next Presidential lection, and he is getting too far into "the ear and yellow leaf" to postpone six years onger his Presidential aspirations, inde-endent of the probable fluctuating for-unes of his party. The effect of his peeches thus far is to repel and estrange is Southern auditors. It may be very ourageous for a man, who incontinently ed from the only battle-field he ever got ear, to denounce in unmeasured terms the outhern people, who will not seek recon-truction through the Radical party, and it ay add to his popularity at home, but we ssure him it is doing nothing towards re-onciling our people towards the Govern-ent—it but opens more widely the gulf etween our old and new citizens, to close hich should be, and is, the honest desire of very patriotic man in the country.

The very poor success which Mr. Wilson eets with, is having an opposite ef-ect from that which he desired and ex-ected. The more Conservative portion of he Northern press is ridiculing his cam-aign, and while the distinguished Senator s reveling in the cheers of Southern blacks, he Northern people are laughing at his ailure. The New York *Times* says truly:

"Senator Wilson's Southern tour seems to be a ase of great cry and little wool. The flock sur-ounds him, but there is no shearing done, and he likely to come back empty-handed. The blacks isten to him, but wonder what all the bother is bout. The whites let him alone, and have not aid him the compliment of getting angry at any-hing he has said. He has rated them to his eart's content, and they hear him with civility, f not with respect, and then Mr. Wilson packs up is stock of platitudes and diatribes and takes imself off unnoticed to the next town. It seems ather dull sort of work. It is not, we may be ure, exactly what the Senator bargained for. If here had been a disturbance anywhere, what a heme it would have supplied him with—what a martyr he would have returned! As it is, he omes back in the position of one who thought to move the universe, and finds that he has not made so much stir as a gadfly in Summer. The outhern people soon found out that it was not an arthquake or a whirlwind which had come among hem, but only a reed shaken by the wind. And e say that this is very discouraging for poor Mr. Vilson, and we hope he will bear up bravely un-er his adversities."

Negro Preachers.

The Philadelphia *Press*, one of Forney's apers, "both daily," is in favor of using he negro preachers as political missiona-ies. It says:

"In weighing the chances as to whether the col-red vote of the South will be solidly and intelli-gently cast for the cause of freedom, there is one important agency that has been almost overlook-d—the influence of the colored preachers of the outh. The negro is confessedly a religious be-ng. His religion at present, owing to centuries f oppression and darkness, is little intellectual, ut powerfully emotional and sensuous. It sweeps nd surges through his whole nature, and utterly ontrols it."

Here the black man is told that his reli-ious enthusiasm is to be used in the inter-sts of party—that his religion does not pring from intelligent conviction, but from gnorant excitement, which the sharp dem-gogue, in the name of religion, must turn o good account. Negro ministers, carry-ng the Radical platform concealed among he leaves of the Holy Bible, are to convert he house of God into a "loyal league' oom, the sacramental altar into a secreta-y's table, and the religious devotee into a olitical convert. At the expense of all the est qualities of the colored race is the lack man to be moulded into an instru-ent for the benefit of the Radicals. His resent welfare is to be sacrificed, and his ture well-being destroyed. Let our black eople beware of preachers who interest hemselves in politics. They have grown o under the ministrations of divines whom they have never seen on the political rostrum, and those preachers who are drawing up political resolutions and are promi-nent at political meetings, are very probably the agents of Forney, Stevens and the Devil, acting in the interests of their masters.

The Radicals and the Colored Race.

It would seem that the Radicals, fearing for their continued success in some of the Northern States, are determined to radical-ize the South. It was for this purpose that the blacks were armed with the ballot. Mr. Wilson himself acknowledged in his speech that his party was not favorable to the in-terference of slavery in the States, and he had so declared from his seat in the Sen-ate. The party went further and frequent-ly declared their opposition to negro suf-frage. Mr. Lincoln stated in a speech de-livered at Charleston, Illinois, in 1858, his opposition to this measure, in the following emphatic words:

"I will say that I am not, nor never have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to inter-marry with white people; and I will say, in addi-tion to this, there is a physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. * * * I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

That the opinions of Mr. Lincoln are the true sentiments of the party now, is evi-denced from the fact that in States where the Radicals have entire control of the gov-ernment, these views are carried out. Here only is the love for the black man so de-votedly shown, and interest is at the bot-tom of this. To use these people as instru-ments for their own advancement, and to enable them to continue in power is the motive of their zeal for Southern blacks.—When they find out the colored people of these States prefer to use their power for the benefit of their own section and peo-ple, and in doing so, to add to their own prosperity, than to be the tools of ambitous demagognes, their love will cool very sud-denly, and the people of the South, white and black, will look to each other for mu-tual support, and unite to protect common interests and common sympathies.

The South.

We continue to-day to give the editorial notes of Mr. Wm. C. Prime, the able editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, taken during a recent trip through the South, and com-mend them for their correct views of the wants and condition of the Southern peo-ple. There never was a people who have labored with more diligence and under more disadvantages than those of the South since the cessation of actual hostili-ties in the Spring of 1865. Left by the re-sult of the revolution without money or personal property, with large landed estates devastated by the ravages of war, or ren-dered useless from long neglect, they were compelled to mortgage their first crop to procure the means necessary to place their plantations in order, and what was left af-ter meeting these obligations was, in most instances, more than consumed in estab-lishing a system of labor, which was very expensive in its inauguration. Had the season been propitious last year, and the planter been remunerated for his labors, little beyond a mere living could have been hoped for on account of all the disadvantages under which they labored.

But for the political troubles which now so unhappily distract our country, there could have been a very reasonable hope in-dulged that the teeming wealth of the North, now lying idle in the vaults of its capitalists, would seek the profitable ave-nues for investment offered in the South.—There certainly could be no more inviting fields for certain profit than exist here, and none in which the commercial and fi-nancial prosperity of the government could have been so benefited than in the produc-tion of Southern staples. If the United States is to prosper as her vast territory and natural resources would warrant, it must be by the development of the South, which cannot be done until the means of work-ing successfully the rich lands of this sec-tion are placed within the reach of our people. The paralysis which now stifles the energies and hampers the industry of the South will yet react seriously and dis-astrously upon the North. We are more immediately affected, and the evil results are more directly felt here, but the North, having most to lose, will eventually suffer the greatest, as will be discovered by the masses when the legitimate effects of na-tional stagnation reaches the capitalists of that section.

There has been no intelligent observer from the North, traveling in the Southern States since the war, barring the paid and interested emmisaries of a party whose power in a great measure was maintained by base misrepresentations of our people, who have not borne willing witness, not only to the faithfulness with which we have accepted the unsuccessful result of our ef-forts to establish a separate government, but also the energy with which we have struggled against all the disadvantages of our position; the patience with which we have borne with our accumulated misfor-tunes, and the uniform kindness and liber-ality which has marked our intercourse in our new relations with the blacks. The suc-cess attending our civil administrations, the quiet industry of our people and the en-couraging results of the employment of free labor attest this in spite of the false-hoods which Congress have endeavored to endorse by legislation, which was pretended to have been based upon conduct exactly the reverse. Impartial history will yet brand these falsehoods as they justly de-serve, and American freemen will hurl from authority those who have sold the welfare of a people for political purposes, and offer-ed, in unholy sacrifice, the laws and Con-stitution of a country upon the altar of party.

The Argument of Robert J. Walker.

We publish this morning the able argu-ment of Mr. Walker before the Supreme Court of the United States on Friday last. We have at considerable expense published in full the speeches of at-torneys in this case, and with but one or two exceptions, *The Journal* is the only Southern daily which has done so. A more important question has never been brought before a judicial tribunal. Although the case is in the name of Mississippi and Geor-gia, the entire Southern public are the complainants.

The President, in his veto of the Recon-struction Acts, did not overestimate the supreme powers of our military comman-ders, nor make a prediction of the utter helplessness of the Southern people that has not been fully realized by the result.—One by one the laws of the States are abrogated and the civil officers removed, and daily are the people of the South made to feel more and more the rigors of mar-tial law. Against these arbitrary measures, and in behalf of the liberties which have been ruthlessly invaded, these people have come before the supreme tribunal of the land for relief. Whatever may be the is-sue, the whole world will respect the man-liness and patriotism which counseled and prompted the appeal; history will record it as an honorable effort to resist the encroach-ments of party upon the fundamental law, and maintain the rights of the States.

Upon this subject the *National Intelligencer* says:

"The Congress of the United States, having disregarded the organic law of the nation, and trampled upon the most fundamental rights of the citizen in ten States in this Union, has levelled a blow at the rights of all. By its usurping fiat the courts are virtually suspended in their func-tions from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The gleaming sword supplants the judicial decision, and military satraps are issuing their orders sus-pending the acts of the Legislatures of the peo-ple, and arresting the functions of the of-ficials clothed with the majesty of law.—The freedom of the press is liable to be swept away by the breath of a soldier.—The right of a jury trial is enjoyed only by the tolerance of the wearer of a sword. The privacy of home may at any moment be desecrated by a file of soldiers. The personal liberty of the citi-zen, inviolable among freemen, save by due pro-cess of law, is held at the mere mercy of a general and his subordinates. And this crime against liberty, this outrage upon republican institutions, this gross infraction of the Constitution, is invest-ed with the form of law, and given the semblance of legality by the solemn proceedings of Congress.

Against this hideous injustice an appeal has been taken to the highest court of the land—the tribunal appointed by the organic law for the de-termination of constitutional questions; and yes-terday, the great argument, which was opened on Friday week, by the Attorney General, on a mo-tion to dismiss the application for an injunction on those charged with the duty of enforcing the law, and which motion was ably resisted by Mr. O'Conor, was continued by Robert J. Walker in a style worthy of the august tribunal and of the transcendant issues involved. * * * * * * * It is the crowning effort of a life illustrated by many eminent services to his country, and in force of reasoning, in breadth of statesmanship, in familiarity with constitutional principles, and in aptitude and fertility of illustration, it is des-tined to take rank with the great masterpieces of forensic eloquence, and forever settle Mr. Walk-er's place amongst the great constitutional law-yers of this country."

The Politics of the Colored People.

Notwithstanding the earnest appeals of Harris and the other speakers in their ad-dresses at the Theatre on Monday night, to their colored fellow-citizens, for unity of political action among the negroes of the State and South, it is not probable that their appeals will be so far heeded as to re-ceive the approval of the race. Nor is it right or politic that they should be. Noth-ing is more certain that a thorough union of the blacks as against the whites will be met by a similar union of the whites.—Pride, self-respect, natural and justifiable retaliation, to say nothing of self-protec-tion, will dictate and compel this course. If, then, the colored people listen to the demagogues who would persuade them that the whites are their enemies and will deny the political rights which have been given to them, and possibly remand them back to slavery, if permitted, they but compel those who really are their best friends, with whom they must live happy and respected, or otherwise, to regard them as unworthy of their sympathy and undeserving their encouragement. Should this course be forced upon the whites; should the colored people, by their own act, under the bane-ful teachings of bad men, prove unworthy the kind feelings which the Southern peo-ple have for them and which they have heretofore merited; if the blacks are to re-fuse to receive the intelligent and honest advice of those who have formerly taken care of them; if labor is to make a sinful and unprovoked war against capital, none can be so ignorant as not to foresee the in-evitable result.

The colored people will soon discover that the unity of races as against one an-other, must certainly result to the detri-ment of both, and the utter ruin of their own; but we cannot hope that as a general thing in our large cities and towns, where their ignorance and inexperience in politi-cal matters are taken advantage of by un-scrupulous and designing demagogues, that this view alone will save them from being entangled in the meshes which the cun-ning trapanners have set for them. They will be saved from this danger, however, by the political aspirations which very natu-rally have taken hold of a very large num-ber, and against which they were most sol-emnly, but uselessly warned by their ora-tors on Monday night, who are themselves all aspirants for office. When the time comes it will be seen that many will de-clare themselves candidates, and will all hope to ride into office through the preju-dice and unity of their race. But individ-ual differences and preferences must lead to party divisions, and when the claims of white radicals, to say nothing of those of the Southern whites, are brought to bear, it will be found that party discipline and ob-ligations will be lost in the chaos and tu-mult of the excitement and novelty of the occasion, and the votes of the colored peo-ple will go for candidates representing every shade of opinion.

This will at present prevent a unity of races, which aspirants for office now seek to accomplish; and, we trust that through a most natural ambition for political posi-tion, the evil designs of bad men may be averted until the blacks, by education and the elevation of their race, will learn their true interests. Men with black hearts, whatever may be the color of their skin, are to be feared, and these are the very ones who will take advantage of the igno-rance and poverty of the colored race, and make them the dupes of their ambitious and mercenary schemes—growing great and rich at the expense of a people through the very weakness, which entitle them to, and gain for them, the sympathy of all good men. Demagogism, which has so long been practised to the detriment of the country and the injury of the ignorant voter, has now a new and inviting field of operation, and we see, as was expected, mushroom politicians springing up in abundance, whose only chances for success are their former insignificance and their present pompous ignorance.

That some, probably most, of the colored people will follow these unsafe leaders at first, is a fact which commends itself more to our sympathy than censure. There has been no proper or united action either to disabuse their minds of the fascinating falsehoods of these leaders, or to show our honest intentions towards them. Many are made to believe that the prejudices which their emancipation had caused in the minds of their former owners had only been increased by their enfranchisement, when our people really feel as kindly to-wards the blacks as ever, and, in fact, the sympathy which has ever characterized our relations with them is more active now than ever, because their increased privileges, without a corresponding increase of intel-ligence, have made them the objects of prey by the greedy harpies who flock about them. These sympathies must and will be offered, although in many instances they will not be appreciated; the only hands which can lead them onward and upward in the road of moral and intellectual improvement must not be withdrawn, though many may refuse to accept the proffered aid; but the time will come when the advice of the Southern people will be heeded, and their assistance desired by the whole race as it is now by the most honest, intelligent and industrious portion.

Even if this kindness and sympathy had no existence, their people must soon learn that the mere question of interest and poli-cy would make the Southern white the best and most reliable friend of the Southern black. Destined to live together, their in-terests, as well as their advancement, must go hand in hand. The education, moral and social refinement, increased industry and intelligence of the latter, will add to the prosperity of the former; and if the present laborer can by his industry, moral and social advancement and good conduct as a citizen supply the place of the northern and foreign settler, the colored race is destined to occupy a position in the South-ern States above that of any laboring pop-ulation of which his ory gives an account. Let, to the sympathy, the kindness, nay, the affection, which has grown up between the races during former relations, be added industry, sobriety, honesty and intelligence of the laborer, and the colored people will retain the confidence and respect, as they will deserve and receive the support and protection of the substantial men of the country. With such friends and with this protection, their prosperity will falsify the prediction of their rapid decline; without this aid and sympathy, the alarming facts and figures of their decrease during the past few years will be the sequel of their early fate.

Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Mr. Davis—Arms for Montana Mayor Monroe's Visit to the President—Impeachment Testimony.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The friends of Mr. Jefferson Davis have sent in a request that he formally petition the President for par-don. United States District Attorney Chan-dler to-night filed a written request with the President for an order on the commandant of Fortress Monroe to deliver Jefferson Davis to the United States Marshal in case process shall be issued to bring the pris-oner before the United States Circuit Court of Judge Underwood. Orders will proba-bly be issued in accordance with that re-quest to-morrow. The impression prevails that when Mr. Davis gets into the custody of the United States Marshal, and under jurisdiction of the court, the President ceases to have control over the prisoner. This is a mistake. The President can par-don, either before or after the trial of the accused, and his authority to release pris-oners is not affected by the question as to whose custody he may be in.

A telegram from General Sherman, at St. Louis, received to-day, says Governor Green Clay Smith is in that city, and starts for Montona to-morrow. Arms have been sent to that Territory, and it is understood with these arms the people of the Territory will protect themselves. General Augur will soon be among the Indians, who have occasioned the alarm to Acting Governor Meagher. The arms are not to be used unless General Sherman shall sanction the call upon actual necessity.

Paragraphs telegraphed from this city an-nounce that ex-Mayor Monroe, of New Or-leans, called on the President on Thursday last and had a confidential talk about Gen-eral Sheridan's conduct, and this was pub-lished in the Friday morning papers. The fact is, Mr. Monroe did not call until 12 hours after the announcement was made, and then he was conducted to the White House and introduced to the President by Mr. R. King Cutler, a Southern Radical who was present at the interview, which lasted about two minutes, during which no allusion was made to political subjects.—The call was made by Mr. Monroe simply to pay his respects, as he was passing through the city en route to New York.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, the "impeacher," made a visit to the perjurer Conover, in jail, at ten o'clock Friday night, to get from him testimony to be used before the judiciary committee on impeachment.

What Hard Work can Accomplish.

As an evidence of what an industrious man can do, be he white or black, when once he sets his mind to hard work, we pro-duce the case of a freedman named Albert Woodson, who was employed by Mr. Geo. N. Gwathmey, in Cumberland county, at the rate of ten dollars per month and board, for one year. During the year, be-sides his regular wages, he made one hun-dred and eighty-six dollars worth of tobac-co and thirty-five dollars worth of corn—amounting to three hundred and forty-one dollars. This is about as much as most good mechanics receive throughout the year—including board and lodging.

Richmond Examiner.

Interesting Incident.

A gentleman who was on his way Sunday evening last to visit the grave of a younger brother who died in the Confederate ser-vice, discovered just as he reached the gate of the cemetery three former servants of the family approaching the grave with flow-ers and evergreens in their hands. Keep-ing out of their view, he watched them until they reached the grave, when one of them climbed over the iron railing, took the flowers and evergreens from his com-panion and laid them tenderly on the grave of his former young master.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Decline in Dry Goods.

The dry goods market is very much unsettled to-day, by the result of the large and peremptory sale of domestics yesterday. Some two thousand packages of stripes, ticks, checks, denims and brown and bleached sheetings were offered. The bidding developed a very unsatisfactory condition of the market for low grades of coarse goods, most of the offerings being disposed of at the present low price of cotton. New styles and fine goods are still quickly taken.—*New York Com-mercial 4th.*

From the National Intelligencer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI INJUNC-TION CASE.

Argument of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The great argument was continued Fri-day before the Supreme Court, on the ap-plication by Georgia and Mississippi for an injunction against the agents engaged in enforcing the military reconstruction bills of Congress. The court room was not as much crowded as on the previous day, but outside the bar the seats were all taken, and the space around the door was filled with those standing up. Amongst the au-dience we noted Senator Patterson, ex-Senator McDougall, the members of the Judiciary committee, Messrs. Wilson, Marshall, and Eldridge; Judge Under-wood, Hon. Joshua Hill, Hon. Joseph, Se-gar, and a number of gentlemen of the legal profession. Mr. Walker began his argument at a quarter after eleven. He spoke until twenty-five minutes of three, and commanded the profound attention of all present. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Walker said that he never rose to address any tribunal with so deep a sense of the solemnity of the occasion, and of the momentous issues involved in the con-troversy. The cause of the Constitution of the American Government, and of self-government throughout the world, was now on trial—he believed, upon its final trial—and it was now to be decided for this coun-try, for posterity, and for all the world, whether written constitutions are mere parchment scrolls; whether they are words written upon the sands, to be swept away by the first angry surge of popular passions which may roll over them; whether they can be evaded by technical issues or pleas of want of jurisdiction, or whether they furnish that remedial process which will enable the judicial tribunals to carry them into effect. It is a question whether it is practicable to divide the Government into three separate departments, or whether the legislative department is to be omnipotent, and whether by some power claimed to be political, or some absence of authority on the part of the judicial tribunals to inquire into the controversy, the Constitution can be maintained and vindicated. It was for himself a source of profound regret that his learned colleague, [Mr. Sharkey,] so long the honored Chief Justice of Mississippi, and who had devoted his life to the defence of the Union and the Constitution—who, in the heart of the rebellion, risked his life day after day in defence of these great principles—had insisted upon his [Mr. Walker's] addressing the court.

This case came up on a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. Such a motion, if it can be entertained at all, can only be re-garded in the nature of a general demurrer, not in this case to the parties, but for want of power on the part of the court to inquire into the questions involved in the contro-versy. Such a motion admitted all the facts stated in the bill, and also admitted all the inferences fairly deducible from those facts in their strongest application to the case, and simply insisted that admitting these facts and these necessary inferences from them to be true, the court cannot grant re-lief.

It was said that this was a political ques-tion. There should be no confusion of terms here. What is the difference be-tween a political and a judicial or constitu-tional question when an act of Congress is in controversy? There is no difference whatever. To say that the court will not inquire into this case because the act of Congress which it is called upon to exam-ine involves an exercise of political power is to admit that Congress had power to pass the act, and that therefore it was a constitutional law. When the learned At-torney General addressed the court in op-position to the jurisdiction upon that ground, he still presented a constitutional question. Had Congress the political pow-er to pass the act? Was the discretion vested in them by the Constitution so com-prehensive that it was beyond the inquir-ing power of the judicial department?—That is only another form of saying that it is a constitutional law; because if Congress had the political power to pass it, the act is constitutional.

What were the political questions into which courts could not examine? Are they cases of laws passed by Congress? Begin-ning with the first case in Dallas down to the last reported decisions at this term, he challenged the Attorney General to pro-duce a single case where, when a law of Congress was presented to the court on the one side and the Constitution on the other, the court did not consider it its duty to in-quire into the constitutionality of the law. Political acts which the courts cannot in-quire into were of a different description. When, sometime after the battle of San Ja-cinto, the President acknowledged the in-dependence of Texas, which was an execu-tive act, the court declared that that was a political power, vested in the President, or, in other words, a constitutional power vest-ed in the President, for neither Congress nor the President, under the name of poli-tical powers, possesses any other than consti-tutional powers. It being a political, and, therefore, a constitutional power vested in the President, the court were precluded from all inquiry into the propriety of that executive act. So, also, in the case of Lu-ther vs. Borden, from Rhode Island, an attempt was made, by insurrection, to over-throw the charter government of Rhode Is-land and inaugurate a new popular govern-ment. This was resisted by the charter government, and resisted successfully. It was resisted in the judicial forum, the courts sustaining the legality of the charter gov-ernment. It was resisted successfully in arms, and acknowledged by the President, and aid given in its support. That, the court held, presented a political question between the two governments which the judiciary could not inquire into.

None of these cases were acts of Con-gress, and in numerous cases the court had passed upon the constitutionality of such acts. If the court had a right to make the inquiry and to pronounce in favor of the constitutionality of a law, it had the same power to inquire and pronounce against the constitutionality of a law, because the ques-tion of jurisdiction could not depend upon the ultimate results of the final hearing.

Here he felt it proper to say a word in vindication of the President, who had been greatly censured, especially by a large por-tion of the secession press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill is presented to the President he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives his ap-proval; he is then co-operating with the legislative department of the Government. If he declines to sign it, and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had re-ceived the sanction of the President; and it necessarily followed that under the obli-gation imposed upon him by the Constitu-tion to see that the laws are faithfully exe-cuted, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possessed no judicial power; nor did Congress. If Con-gress were to attempt to convert itself into a judical body and the two Houses should go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, its resolution on that subject would be a mere nulity, because it possessed legisla-tive power and not executive or judicial power. So the President had no right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress after it became a law, that be-ing a judicial question. He has no discre-tion except to execute the act, and that im-portant fact goes to the very gist of the matter. When an application is made for a *mandamus* to compel the performance of an act, or an injunction to restrain the ex-ecution of an illegal act, it depends upon whether the executive officers have a dis-cretion in either case to judge of the law, and a right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion, and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act, the remedy is by *man-damus*, to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then, where it can be made a judicial question, the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitu-tional one. In this case the President has no discretion except to execute the law; the subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion except to carry his orders into effect; and there is no distinction in such a case between an exe-cutive and a ministerial duty. A minister-rial is merely a branch of the executive duty, the only difference being that a min-isterial duty is where the officer has no dis-cretion but to perform the act. For exam-ple: when an account is presented to one of the accounting officers of the Treasury, or comes up by appeal to the head of the De-partment, the duty of deciding upon that account is not ministerial, because judg-ment and discretion are to be exercised, and therefore a court in such a case will not interfere either by *mandamus* or injunc-tion. But when the officer has no discre-tion, as in the case of Marbury vs. Madi-son, 1 Cranch; in the case of Kendall, 12th Peters, and others that have been men-tioned, where the law is positive and per-emptory, and an officer is told to do or not to do a particular act, it is a settled princi-ple in this country, and in that from which we derive our jurisprudence, that the courts will issue a *mandamus* to compel the per-formance of the act required by law, or an injunction to restrain the act fobidden by law, because in such cases the law has left no discretion, but it is the duty of the offi-cer to obey it.

In the present instance the President and those acting in obedience to his or-ders have no discretion but to execute this law; but if the law be unconstitutional, is there no power to vindicate the Constitu-tion? Must it be disobeyed and treated as a dead letter? No. The Constitution provides for that exact contingency by de-claring that the Federal tribunals shall have cognizance in all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and the treaties of the United States, and by making the Supreme Court the final arbiter to construe the Con-stitution and give it uniform effect through-out the Union, and permanent effect until its decree is reversed by the same tribunal. When the President and his subordinates proceed to execute a law which is deemed to be unconstitutional, the Constitution gives to citizens and to the States, in the cases provided for by the Constitution, the right to come into that tribunal which is made the arbiter, to obtain a decision on that point. Surely there could be no dis-pute that this court was that arbiter, and that on proper parties presenting themselves it was bound to decide whether or not a particular law was constitutional, and to furnish all the remedial powers prescribed in the Constitution.

This was said to be a political question, and to involve political results. Every act of Congress in one sense involves political questions, because every act of Congress operates upon thirty-six millions of people as a law throughout the Union; but has the court ever hesitated, where the question was presented, to compare an act of Con-gress with the Constitution and decide be-tween them? Look at the cases where the court had pronounced its judgment on con-stitutional questions. If any question was more political than another it was one aris-ing under a treaty, because it involved our relations with foreign powers; but the court had entertained jurisdiction in many cases under treaties. So as to the embar-go, a question which convulsed the Union, and upon which a portion of the country was almost ready to go into insurrection.—So of the power to pass bankrupt laws. So of the great commercial question decided in Gibbons vs. Ogden. So in the case of the United States Bank. That was a political question upon which two or three Presiden-tial elections turned; but the court in-quired into and decided upon the question of its constitutionality. And here he wish-ed to notice a suggestion of the Attorney General, who, in commenting on the case of Osborne vs. The Bank of the United States, had spoken of it as a private cor-poration. The court decided that it was a public corporation, and that it was only constitutional as a fiscal agent of the Gov-ernment. The court affirmed the power of the Federal Government to establish such a fiscal agency, and the right to preserve it from hostile State legislation by the reme-dial writ of injunction. So with the ques-tion of tariff; and here the Attorney Gen-eral stood on the same platform with the nullifiers of 1832–33. At that time the du-ties were not paid in cash, but were secured by bonds; and Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, General Jackson, and the entire Union party called upon South Carolina, who de-clared the tariff-law to be unconstitutional, to bring that question before the Supreme Court. Her answer was the identical posi-tion now assumed, that the power to pass a tariff was a political question into which the judicial tribunals could not inquire; and that little party made frantic efforts to se-cure the repeal of the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act of 1789, which gave the right to bring before this court the final de-cisions of the highest court of a State in cases involving the construction of the laws, treaties, and Constitution of the United States. So in the Milligan case, decided at the present term. The question was a political one, growing out of the existence of the rebellion; and yet every member of the court exercised jurisdiction. The test oath cases also presented a political ques-tion applicable to the rebellion; and yet both the majority and minority opinions admitted the jurisdiction of the court.

The dissenting opinion in the Milligan case admitted that martial law could not be proclaimed in time of peace, and held that the court could inquire whether peace ex-isted or not. Do Congress in the acts be-fore the court venture to declare that re-bellion now exists? In one of their latest acts they speak of "the States *lately* in re-bellion." In the so-called reconstruction acts they use the constitutional misnomer "rebel States," as if a State could rebel, as if a State could be a traitor, and tried and convicted before the couts! The ground on which these acts were passed was, not that any rebellion existed, but because, as was alleged, there was no lawful govern-ment in these States adequate to the pro-tection of life, liberty, and property. Upon the same basis, a similar law might be pass-ed with regard to Maryland or Connecticut, and, indeed, every State of the Union.—This was a mere assumption, and in viola-tion of established facts.

But the Attorney General had specially insisted that the court could not take juris-diction of this case because no title to land and no money question was involved. In response to this, attention was called to the fact that the bill referred to the ordi-nance of 1787, the compact with Georgia of 1802, the original constitution of Missis-sippi of 1817, and the act of admission, under which vast grants of public lands were made to that State, and it was secured a perpetual right as a State, not as a terri-tory or province, to five per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands within her limits, which had not yet been all disposed of, and was also granted school sections in every township and lands for the seat of government. That, however, was a nar-row view of the question. The mere set-tlement of matters involving land or money was not the reason which induced the fra-mers of the Constitution to give this court original jurisdiction in all cases where a State should be a party. That jurisdiction was granted to secure peace and harmony—peace abroad, harmony between the States at home—not as to mere questions of title to a tract of land or sum of money, but as to all the great questions which involve the constitutionality of laws of Congress, the construction of the Constitution, or the in-terpretation of treaties. If the States did not create this tribunal as the ultimate ar-biter of such questions, it was created in vain and the States were left without reme-dy, and there was never a more powerful argument in favor of secession and revolu-tion. A great argument against secession had always been that the Constitution had created an umpire to interpret all the re-served rights of the States, and pronounce judgment for or against them. When the people of the several States framed and rat-ified the Constitution, they reserved certain privileges and rights to themselves, and granted certain power to the general govern-ment. Among the rights reserved to each State was the right to come into this court and ask its decision as the ultimate arbiter in all cases involving the construction of the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. This doctrine was sanc-tioned by the Wheeling bridge case, al-though the Attorney General had referred to that case as showing that the jurisdic-diction was sustained because of the pro-prietary interests of Pennsylvania in cer-tain canals and railroads. It was true that allegation was made, but it was only be-cause of a technical point; but that decision sustained the doctrine that when a State came into this court as a suitor, she had the rights as an individual would have to remedial process.

The case of the controversy between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts were perfectly decisive on the question of jurisdiction. That case did not involve the title to an acre of land or a dollar of mon-ey; nor did the Constitution say a word about boundary in giving jurisdiction over cases between States. That was a case of disputed sovereignty and jurisdiction over five thousand people; and the court enter-tained jurisdiction because of the parties and pronounced definitive judgment. The decision in Woolsey vs. Dodge, (18th How-ard,) which ought to be bound up with the Constitution, reviewed the whole subject and showed conclusively that this court was the ultimate arbiter in all cases arising under the United States Constitution, laws or treaties.

In the case of corporations and fran-chises, a court of equity interfered to pro-tect the franchise itself, to prevent the par-ticipation of persons who under the charter were not entitled to participate in the go-vernment of the corporation. Did not this power apply to public as well as private corporations? It was employed in the case of Osborn against a great public corpora-tion, the Bank of the United States, and has been applied in the case of city corpora-tions, county corporations, and other pub-lic corporations, admitted in the decisions to be exercising a portion of political pow-er, to be legislating to tax the citizen or to take his property from him by public con-demnation under the right of eminent do-main. This power was exercised to protect the incorporeal right of the franchise.—That question arose in the celebrated Dart-mouth College case, where the original charter vested the administrative power of the corporation in certain officers, and an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire undertook to change that organization, and to take the exercise of that exclusive power under the charter from those who were en-titled to exercise it by its provisions, and to vest it in part in other functionaries. Mr. Webster, in that case, made an unanswera-ble argument in favor of the power to pro-tect the franchise, though the persons claiming the exercise of the power had no money interest in the matter; and the court in its decision in 4th Wheaton, sustained his doctrine, and in the decision in that case the court held that the right to admin-ister the franchise of a corporation was "founded on the same basis as the right of voting in public elections," and it was said to be "a sacred right, and will be protect-ed by the courts." The main ground which ushered in the American Revolution was the taking away of our charters; but even in the most arbitrary times they scarcely ventured to take them away by legislative act, but they dragged Massachusetts and other colonies to contest the validity of their charters, on the question of forfeiture or nonforfeiture, before the judicial tribu-nals of England, where it was regarded as a judicial question. The right to vote in a private corporation was a sacred right to be protected by the judicial tribunals; and the right to vote in a city, county, or other public corporation exercising vast political powers was a sacred right which the courts would protect; and yet was he to be told that the same right of an American citizen, sacred by the Constitution—a right without which liberty is a shadow and self-govern-ment a pageant, a right secured by the first article of the Constitution—was to be frit-tered away so as not to be capable of pro-tection by judicial interference? The right of suffrage, who should vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, was one of the great disputed and difficult ques-tions presented to the consideration of the framers of the Constitution, and after much deliberation and great diversity of opinion, not being able to agree upon any one uni-form rule applicable to every State, they finally adopted the principle that each State should decide for itself who should have the right to vote for members of the popular branch of the State legislature, and that whoever were thus permitted by the State constitutions to vote for members of the popular branch of the State legisla-ture should be the persons who should be entrusted with the power of voting for mem-bers of Congress and electors of President, and, in fact, with the carrying on and ad-ministering of this Government. These are the men who carry on the Government through every department. Even the Su-preme Court represents them, and carries into effect the powers given by them.

This principle was incorporated into the Constitution by the unanimous act of thirty-six States, for all the States admitted since the Constitution was formed assented to it; and when this right constituted the ve-ry vital essence and being of the States, was he to be told that this power of each State to decide who shall administer its af-fairs may be taken away by act of Congress without any power on the part of the court to interfere? Is not that a State right, or are there no State rights? Are they oblit-erated? Have the stars disappeared before the powerful effulgence of the rising cen-tral sun, and faded out of the firmament? Are there any States still left? Have they any rights? What are those rights and how are they to be exercised, and by whom are they to be protected when assailed by unconstitutional legislation? The Consti-tution makes an express reservation to the States, or to the people, of rights and pow-ers not granted. Are there no reserved rights in a State as a State? Is not the right of each State, acting in its corporate capacity, in framing its State constitution and laws, distinctly reserved to declare who shall exercise the elective franchise? And yet the act of Congress here in question en-tirely subverted the State systems on this

subject. It was an act without a parallel n history, extending martial law over ten millions of people, loyal and disloyal, of all races and colors, vesting unlimited power n a military satrap, substituting the glimnering sword and the glittering bayonet or the judicial tribunals. It lays the axe o the root of the elective franchise; it exends the right of suffrage to three or four millions of people excluded by the State onstitutions, and excludes tens of thouands by classification who are entitled to t under the State constitutions—the roadest bill of attainder or of pains and enalties ever enacted. It took away other ights reserved to the States as States.—The Constitution provided that no man hould be tried except in the State where is offence was committed; it prohibited Congress from passing *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the right of trial by jury, or from taking away life, liberty, or roperty without due process of law.—These were all State rights, exercised by he people of the several States within their oundaries; but they were all swept away. He had traveled through Egypt, Syria, Turkey in Asia, Turkey in Europe, and housands of miles through Russia, and here was no such despotism in Africa, or sia, or Turkey, or Russia, as that which as established by these acts. They all ad courts of some description, and allowed hearing and an opportunity for defence; he sword was not the only arbiter; but ere an act of Congress swept ten States ut of existence, reduced them to worse han territorial bondage, and subjected very one of their ten millions of people, f all ages, sexes and colors, to the despotic rill of a military commander. History was ll of examples not only of physical epiemics, but of moral epidemics, when, for hort periods of time, vast bodies of peole were infected, as if with madness, to erform deeds from which, on the sober, econd thought, they would shrink back ith horror and dismay. We were now uffering from one of these epidemics.

Although all the sacred rights which lie t the foundation of public liberty—for hich Sidney perished and Hampden bled, nd our patriot fathers poured out their lood profusely in the war of the Revolution—were protected by the Constitution, ere the people to be told that Congress ould take them away, and that this court as powerless to interfere, because they ere political rights? Was the only remely through the ballot-box? The elaborte arguments in the Federalist and the reat discussions in the various State conentions show that our fathers well knew hat the people were subject to epidemic ovements, arising out of great convulsions, n which they might do acts that in cooler oments they would deeply regret; and he framers of the Constitution inserted uarantees to guard against such emergeny as the present, when the popular mind s lashed into a tempest, and the waves of he great ocean of civil strife are still throwng their tumultuous surges upon our shores. f the people are to decide such questions, here are we to look for the will of the eople? Congress are but the servants nd agents of the people. The Constitun was the unanimous voice of the people f all the States, and that was the will hich should govern. One of the objects f the constitution was to protect minoriies—minorities of States and minorities of he people. The majority could protect hemselves; the power of legislation was in heir hands.

But it had been said that these States had aded out of existence. The act of Congress, although it calls them "rebel States," reats them as though they were not States f the Union. It requires them to insert ertian clauses in their State constitutions ranting and guaranteeing the right of suffrage to a portion of their inhabitants, and t commands them to give their assent to ertain amendments of the Constitution of he United States. Can Congress frame a onstitution for a State? Can Congress nsert any provision in a State constitution? Has Congress a right to dictate to the eople of a State who shall be entitled to he right of suffrage under their constitution? Although in some respects the act egislates for these States as if they were ot States, it yet admits them to be States, beause it forbids the admission of their repesentatives until the last constitutional mendment is ratified by a constitutional majority. If they were not States, there ere but twenty-six States when the act as passed, and more than three-fourths of hose twenty-six States had ratified the onstitutional amendment; and yet Conress admitted that the amendment had not een ratified by the constitutional number f States requisite for that purpose, and required these States to ratify it before their eadmission into the Union, and excluded hem until it should have received the ratication of a sufficient number of States to ive it efficacy.

But it was said that there had been a reat rebellion in these States, by which the egular operation of the laws and the regur State authorities had been suspended. rue; but what then? If the ordinances f secession and the constitutions framed uring the rebellion were mere nullities, hey still remained States of the Union.—Then what was the consequence when the nsurgent power was removed? If a British army had seized and held Louisiana for ears, suspended all the operations of the ourts and public functionaries so that here was no one to reinaugurate State overnment there, would Louisiana thereby cease to be a State; or could the people, on the removal of the hostile force, come ogether and again put the State in operaion? What was the difference between he same results produced by a foreign invaion or a domestic insurrection? The insurrection prevailed for a while. It had o lawful, no constitutional power. The ecession ordinances were mere nullities. The retended State functionaries during that ime were no functionaries at all, because hey had not taken the requisite oath to upport the Federal Constitution, and were ngaged in a treasonable rebellion. When he opposing obstacle was removed and he insurrection was suppressed, did chaos revail? Was there no State left? Were here no people of a State that could reconize government? A case decided in 2d Gallison as to the island of Castine, putting n force the doctrine of *post limine*, was precisely in point. During the war of 1812 Castine was held for years by the British, and not a vestige of State or Federal authority existed there; but when the war ended, what was its condition? Did it require the insertion of a single word in the treaty to restore the Federal and State power there? Not at all; but it came back by the doctrine of *post limine*, which is distinctly recognized as a part of the municipal law and the international law; and the moment the opposing force was removed, Castine was again a part of the State of Maine, and the laws of Maine and of the Union resumed their full operation there.

So with these States; all these acts being absolute nullities, the pageant called the Confederate government being removed, the secession conventicles, which were mere assemblages of traitors and insurgents, without the least particle of legal or constitutional authority, with no legal right to disband the old State governments, or withdraw the State from the Union, or suspend the operation of the State or Federal laws, having ceased to exist, when the opposing force was removed by the doctrine of *post limine*, and the law of common sense and common justice, did not the people of the State, and especially the loyal people—the battalions from Mississippi who shed their blood in the defence of the Constitution and the Union, and the thousands from Virginia, Louisiana, and other States, who marshalled under the stars and stripes—become vested again with all the attributes of the State? Were such people disfranchised with all the rest; deprived of all legal and constitutional rights; reduced to territorial pupilage and military bondage; deprived of the right of suffrage, of trial by jury, and of all the guarantees of the Constitution? Were there no people left when the opposing, illegal, treasonable power was removed, who, without any aid from Congress or the President, could exercise the sovereignty of the State? Governments are not sovereign; law-makers are not sovereign; the sovereignty is vested in the people. Sovereignty is the power that makes governments. Did not the people constituting the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana, except where it should come in conflict with the Federal Constitution, revert by the mere operation of the doctrine of *post limine* to their original rights, which had barely been suspended and not abrogated; and were they not authorized, without the intervention of Congress or the President, or any other tribunal, to come together and put their government in operation?

Mississippi and each of these ten States had a State constitution recognized as republican and valid when the rebellion broke out; and each had State laws whose validity was recognized by all the departments of this government. Was that State Constitution abrogated by an unsuccessful rebellion? What destroyed it? The rebellion did not, because it was unsuccessful. The secession ordinance did not destroy it, because that was a mere nullity. It seemed perfectly clear, then, that the State constitution and laws which pre-existed to the rebellion, and were in conformity to the Federal constitution, were in full force, and just as binding after as before the rebellion. The people might have acted under them; or, as they had a right to do, they could come together and organize a convention which would either acknowledge the old constitution—as Mississippi did in nearly every particular—and the old State laws, or might modify them, as the people of every State have a right to modify their constitutions and laws in subordination to the Constitution of the United States. If the constitution of Mississippi was abrogated and ceased to operate, at what moment of time was it? Was it when the ordinance of secession was framed? Did that act of a conventicle of insurgents, who had no legal or constitutional power, abrogate the lawful constitution of Mississippi? Was it abrogated by the insurgent movements? Did an unsuccessful war—a war to destroy the State constitution, a war to destroy the Federal constitution, a treasonable war to subvert the Union and destroy the government, and, indeed, obliterate the principle of self-government throughout the world—destroy the State constitution and laws of Mississippi? If neither the secession ordinance nor the unsuccessful rebellion destroyed that constitution, is it not still in force, except so far as it was modified in 1865? It was clear that the people, in the exercise of their sovereign power, had a right to come together in 1865 to modify their constitution; but if there was anything irregular in that, the old constitution remained in force, which was recognized as valid and republican. Congress had no power to destroy it. Congress had no power to treat as nullities State constitutions which had been accepted and acted upon for years. If Congress can dictate certain provisions to be incorporated into a State constitution, they can frame an entire constitution for a State and demand its adoption, on penalty of being taxed forever without representation; and if they may suspend the rights of a State for a year, they may suspend them forever. The question of constitutional power does not depend upon the number of months or years within which the act is to operate. If Congress had power to declare that these are not States, and that there are no lawful State governments there, they may keep them in territorial pupilage until centuries shall have rolled away and eternity grown gray with age.

But the learned Attorney General has said that the danger is merely imaginary, for these events may never occur; that the sword of Damocles is suspended over us, but the hair by which it is held may never break; that although absolute power is given to the military commanders to destroy the State governments, and put out of office the Governor and Judges, and prevent the election of a new State Legislature, and to try men, not by juries under the constitution, but under military law, yet that these things never will be done.—The courts exercise by the great remedial writ of injunction the power to prevent the execution of such acts. It is *quia timet*, because the complainant fears that an unlawful act will be carried into effect. In the language of the books, it is because the complainant is threatened with the performance of an illegal act. It is for that very reason that a court interferes in advance of the execution of the law, because it would be too late when the acts were accomplished and these officers all disbanded. The bill of complaint in this case sets forth that we are not only in danger of the execution of those laws, but that we are threatened with it directly by the President, verbally and in official acts; that the Secretary of War and the General in command have issued orders to carry it into effect, and that it certainly will be carried into effect unless this court intervenes.

That is the very case in which a court of equity interferes in advance to prevent the occurrence of evil. These generals are not only regulating the right of suffrage, but they are interfering with the liberty of the press; they are declaring that if governors or individuals expressed certain opinions they will be turned out of office and punished. They have issued orders disbanding some of the courts, and threatening to disband them all in a certain contingency. They have changed the entire penal code of several of the States of this Union.—They have made that a crime which was not a crime before, by mere military edicts; and not only that, but they have changed the mode of punishment ordained by State laws, and they have substituted by military orders an entirely different punishment from that ordained by the State laws. And yet we are told that these are imaginary dangers, and that the evils we apprehend may never occur. If, but one short year ago, any man had even imagined that such an act as this could be enacted by Congress; that martial law, to the exclusion of all civil law and constitutional law, could be inaugurated by military force; and if he had ventured to predict that such would have been the progress of the epidemic madness which is now surging over the country, he would have been thought almost fit for an asylum which, perhaps ought not to mentioned in this court.

But it has been said that these States are mere conquered provinces; that the war was in the nature of a foreign war, and that the people of the Southern States stand in precisely the same attitude as the people of Mexico would if we conquered Mexico, silenced all her laws, put down her Government, and extended to them only the government of the sword. The Attorney General would not assume that position; but it had been presented by those who advocated the law, and whose arguments had been presented to the people, and was, therefore, worthy of notice. This involved the power to expel States from the Union. If they are mere conquered foreign territory, it would involve a much larger power—the power to declare that they were not within the territorial limits of the Republic. This was the doctrine of the secessionists of the South, who are now, in great numbers, advocating the enforcement of this law. This doctrine had been emphatically decided against by this court in the prize cases decided at the December term, 1862, in which it was held that Congress had no power to declare war against a State, and that the contest for the suppression of the rebellion was waged in pursuance of the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1807. It was not a war at all, in the true constitutional sense of the term, though called a war in the popular sense. A war, in the constitutional sense of the term, only arose when Congress declared war. Congress had no power to declare war against a State, and the exertion of force against the rebels in arms was merely the suppression of a rebellion under the statutes. The terms "conquest" and "conquered territory" could only apply in cases where there was war in the true international and constitutional sense. In this case none of the rights of conquest followed; the Southern people were not a conquered people. Those of them who participated in the rebellion were subdued insurgents. The States were still States, for if Congress could not make war upon a State it could not conquer it; and if it could do neither, it could not expel a State from the Union.

It was said in the Milligan case that during war the laws of war prevail, and during peace the laws of peace prevail, and that all the consequences of war disappear where there is peace. Is there not peace now? Has Congress ventured to declare that there is war—foreign or civil—existing? Has it attempted to preclude judicial inquiry into that great fact by asserting that the rebellion is still progressing? Not at all. It simply says that there is no lawful government in the States, because, according to its doctrine, their people are a conquered people, and the rights of conquest, including confiscation, follow as a necessary consequence. Congress not having asserted that the rebellion still exists, the facts of the case must be looked into. The President, under the authority given him by the acts of 1795 and 1807, and by by laws passed during the rebellion, has declared that peace prevails throughout the Union. That official document proclaimed by the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, must be regarded by the court. For two years there had not been a solitary act of war or a threat of war throughout the Union. The armies arrayed against the Union have disbanded.—The banner of the Union floats again in triumph over every State. There is complete, absolute, unanimous submission.—The people of each State have reorganized State governments in obedience to the Constitution. They have elected representatives to both Houses of Congress.—There is not even a pretence for declaring the proclamations of the President to have been nullities, or that there is now or has been for two years any rebellion in any of the States of the Union. There is peace; there is profound peace; there is more absolute peace than there ever was before since the Government was founded. We have no Shay's rebellion. We have no whiskey insurrection. We have not the still more formidable Olmstead war, which raged in Pennsylvania from 1803 to 1809—not a rebellion of small bodies of men or counties, but a State rebellion as far as a State can rebel, headed by the Governor and the Legislature of the State, I believe, by a unanimous vote, in which the State troops were marshalled to enforce a State decree against a judicial decree of the courts of the Union, and which threatened direct collision. That was the very rebellion which led to the passage of the act of 1807. That great and good man who was then at the head of the nation, who was so great a philanthropist, who loved the whole human race, and who, like all great men, committed some errors, but like most great men, (as one of the greatest said of Lord Mansfield,) was great enough to acknowledge them—he recalled by his acts during that period every word that he said before in favor of the supposed right of a State to nullify or secede. Jefferson found that under the act of 1795, which merely authorized the calling out of the militia to execute the laws of the Union and to suppress insurrection, the militia were against him; and he sent a message to Congress requesting the passage of the act of 1807, which, for the first time, in addition to the militia, authorized the use of the army and navy of the United States; and it was through that instrumentality, and by a contrivance of the marshal and sheriff, that a collision was prevented. Although that great State then committed that folly, it has been redeemed since by ten thousand virtuous and patriotic deeds. But the Legislature of Pennsylvania then took substantially the same ground in some respects that South Carolina has since done, and declared that this tribunal could not be trusted with the decision of these great political questions, and called upon her sister States, by an amendment of the Constitution, to create some other tribunal, composed of representatives from all the States, to whom great judicial questions involving political consequences should be referred. Virginia, acting in obedience to the known views of Jefferson and Madison, passed resolutions in 1810 in opposition to the resolutions of Pennsylvania against any amendment of the Constitution in that respect, and declaring that the Supreme Court was the arbiter of all constitutional questions, whether they involved political consequences or not, and that no tribunal so safe as that could be organized in this Government; and every State, except Pennsylvania went with Virginia on that occasion.

The bill of complaint in this case was filed by the State of Mississippi to vindicate her right under the Constitution. In addition to her rights under the Constitution she came into the Union under a compact between the United States and Georgia, which compact reaffirmed and extended to Mississippi all the privileges of the ordinance of 1787, securing to her forever the right of trial by jury, and all the other great rights guaranteed in the Constitution, and making to her certain grants of public lands of great value. This arrangement was declared to be a fundamental law and a compact unalterable without the consent of both parties.

The court has again and again recognized the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, not merely as a law, but as a fundamental compact between the Government of the United States and the people of all the States admitted into the Union under that compact. The compact was of itself a conclusive argument against the ptetended right of secession. If it was a binding compact, having all the force and power of a treaty under the Constitution, by what power or authority could it now be disregarded? And yet each and every one of its provisions is swept away by the act of Congress just as effectually as if that act had contained a clause in so many words repealing an ordinance and compact of 1787.

Under the treaty with Spain of 1795, the United States claimed Natchez and Mississippi as a portion of the Spanish territory, accepted their possession from the Spanish forces, and in 1798 organized and put in full operation there a territorial government. In 1802 Congress accepted a quit-claim from Georgia to that territory, but never acknowledged the title of Georgia to it. But in the great case of Fletcher vs. Peck notwithstanding the fact that Congress, exercising its political power, had decided in 1798 that Mississippi was a part of the territory ceded by Spain, and upon the basis of that opinion had organized and kept in operation for several years a territorial government against the protest of Georgia, this court decided, unanimously, with the single dissent of Mr. Justice Johnson as to the point of jurisdiction, that in 1795 the whole territory north of the thirty-first parallel was within the limits of the State of Georgia, and that the United States had no title to it until Georgia ceded it in 1802.

As regards the three lower counties of Mississippi, the court has decided that that portion of Alabama and Mississippi below the 31st parallel was embraced within the Louisiana treaty, and that its inhabitants were entitled to all the rights and privileges secured by that treaty, many of which rights were clearly infringed by this legislation. It embraced not only that portion of Mississippi north of the 31st parallel, acquired from Georgia and protected by the compacts of 1787 and 1802, but also embraced the three lower counties upon the Gulf of Mexico, acquired by the treaty from France.

The Attorney General placed much reliance upon the decision in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. the State of Georgia, (5th Peters.) The court there held that the Cherokee Nation was not a foreign State in the sense of the Constitution; was not a State that could sue in the courts of the United States, and therefore that the court had no jurisdiction for the want of a proper party to the bill. All beyond this was *obiter dictum*, but what was that case? It was a bill, not against the agents of the State of Georgia, but a bill to restrain the State as a State in its corporate capacity from the execution of its laws, and at a time when the State was actually executing them by force. If the present bill was filed against the Government of the United States to restrain it as a government from executing by force the laws in question, there might be some analogy; but it is not a bill against the Gocernment; it is a bill to restrain subordinate officials. A careful perusal of the decision in Marbury vs. Madison would show that such a bill was sustainable.

A word in conclusion, as to the irreparable injury that will be done if this court does not interfere. No one rises here, and he believed no one could rise and defend in his soul and conscience the constitutionality of these laws; but although their unconstitutionality is substantially conceded, the question is to be evaded; he used the word in the same Pickwickian sense in which the Attorney General spoke of the first bill filed as "scandalous." The court is asked to shrink from the defence of the Constitution; to fly from the battlements which you are sworn to defend; to abandon the Constitution in its last citadel; to shut your eyes when the fact that the Constitution is violated. You are asked not to see that ten States and ten millions of people are deprived of all their rights under the Constitution, and that it is repealed so far as they are concerned. Four of these ten States united in forming this government after they had joined in carrying the country successfully through the war of the rev olution. One of them, Virginia, gave us the great, the sublime man without whom, under Providence, perhaps our independence would never have been achieved.—They united in carrying us through the second war of independence, and raising the country to a pinacle of power and glory unknown in the history of the world. What if some of them did err recently? Did not Massachusetts err in Shay's rebellion? Did not Pennsylvania err in the "whiskey insurrection," and the more formidable Olmstead's rebellion?—Did not New England err when she assembled a band of traitors at Hartford, who, but for the glorious victory of New Orleans, would have at least endeavored to drag those great States out of the Union? Because these States have committed such great errors, have they now no rights?—Have the loyal people among them, numbered by thousands and tens of thousands, who risked their lives in the very heart of the rebellion, no rights? Are those people who, notwithstanding all their faults and errors, are citizens of a common country, destined to share the same fate as ourselves, to have no protection from this court, although those of them who went out did it upon the ground of Mr. Calhoun and his followers, that the court had no right to decide upon questions of this kind? Now, when they have come back and assert the true doctrine that secession is a mere nullity, and appeal to this court as the arbiter created by the Constitution, are they to be told that they have no constitutional rights, or at least none which will be protected by this court; that perhaps you might redress the grievance of an individual who would bring a suit for an unlawful arrest, but when this military law has gone into effect, and each and every one of these State constitutions and governments shall be overthrown and their people reduced to military bondage, you will say to the States, "We cannot help you; there is no remedy for you; these are great evils; we see plainly that you are deprived of your constitutional rights; but the Constitution, to which you now appeal, gives us, the final arbiter, no jurisdiction to maintain your constitutional rights?" If, instead of the friends of the Constitution and the Union, as the country knows you all to be, some of its worst enemies, representing its despotic foes, were sitting here to decide upon the destiny of this country, and to pronounce upon the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union, what more fatal edict could be pronounced by this court than to declare that there is no peaceful remedy for ten States and ten millions of people within the limits of this great Republic?

As Mr. Walker's argument consumed three hours and a half, reaching till near the close of the session, the Court decided to hear the Attorney General's concluding argument on Monday next.

A War Anecdote.

While in winter-quarters at Centreville, it came to pass that one of the Confederate drummers (who was, on account of his conduct, not a particular favorite with the Colonel of the Sixth Louisiana,) beat the wrong call. The Colonel rushed out of his tent, and meeting what he supposed to be the rascally drummer, at once went to work to punish him, and having done so, he returned to his tent, where he found his orderly, Fred, a German youth, of quite genteel manners, sitting before the fire with a broad smile upon his countenance, evidently suppressing outright laughter. "What is the matter with you, my boy?" quickly inquired the Colonel, who was still excited from his corporeal exercise.

After some hesitation, and repeated questions of the Colonel, he said: "That was not the drummer you whipped; it was Sergeant ——, of Company F, who looks so much like him." The Colonel now became much enraged at Fred. for not apprising him of his mistake in time, and came near chastising the Teutonic youth; but his good nature and heart now resumed their sway, and forth he sallied from his tent in search of the injured individual to make reparation. On turning the second avenue, he met the object of his search, grasped him by the hand, apologized in the most sincere manner, and, the weather being cold, invited him to his tent, and treated him to apple toddy.

The appeased individual departed, and Fred was again seen smiling at the fire.—This time the Colonel waxed warm, and demanded peremptorily to be informed of the cause of his unbecoming behavior and suspicious merriment, when Fred, bursting out, said: "You treated the drummer to apple toddy; he looks so much like the Sergeant of Company Y, whom you whipped while ago. The sequel may be imagined. Fred got something, but it was not apple toddy.

There are no prisoners in the Columbia county jail because an adroit female convict stole the jailor's keys, and the prisoners walked out.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—P. M.

Rear Admiral George P. Pearson has been appointed President of the Naval Academy visitors.

A general order from the Adjutant Generals office announces that Generals Grant, Meigs, Dyer, Humphreys and Barnes assembled to-day to consider the subject of head-stones for the National Cemeteries.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, argued in the Virginia case, showing that Virginia was a State throughout, and that she was recognized as such prior to, and ever since the effort made to divide the State. The counsel for West Virginia take the ground that there is no such State.

Writ of Habeas Corpus issued for Jefferson Davis—Mr. Davis to be tried by the Circuit Court of the United States.

RICHMOND, VA., May 8—P. M.

It is now understood that Chief Justice Chase will arrive here on Monday. Chandler, the prosecuting attorney, has not yet arrived.

United States Marshal Underwood to-day received the following writ, and leaves for Norfolk with it to-morrow;

The President of the United States to Brigadier General Henry L. Burton, and to any person or persons having the custody of Jefferson Davis, greeting:—We command you that you have the body of Jefferson Davis, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said Jefferson Davis may be called or charged, before our Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the next term thereof, at Richmond, in said District, on the second Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the opening of the Court on that day, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Jefferson Davis.

Witness:

SALMON P. CHASE,

Our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

W. H. BARRY,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Virginia.

Mr. Davis, when he arrives on Sunday, will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in Court till Monday. It is stated that he will be kept in the Libby prison, where apartments will be assigned him.

From New York.

NEW YORK May 8—P. M.

The failure of Watts, Crane & Co., produces some depression. The loss by the failure is widely distributed, falling principally on banks and Southern firms. The supension of Gwin, Jones & Co., in which it is stated Crane was a special partner, is not regarded as important.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8—P. M.

The hurricane on Sunday night and Monday, caused five crevases below the city. The rice crop and orange trees are mostly destroyed. Great distress is reported.

It is reported from Galveston, that the Steamer Camargo, from Brazos river for Galveston, was blown on St. Louis island by Sunday's gale, and lost both anchors, and drifted ashore, two hundred yards from water. No lives lost. Rather incredible.

Wilson in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 8—P. M.

Wilson made a speech this afternoon to about one thousand freedmen, and one hundred whites. The tenor of his speech was the same as in Virginia and South Carolina. The freedmen honored him with a torch light procession and firing off rockets.

Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, May 8—6 P. M.

Cotton heavy and quiet—sales of 800 bales at 27 cents. Flour firmer—State $11 25@$13 50. Corn—Mixed Western $1 35@$1 38. Groceries—Provisions firm and quiet. Naval Stores heavy—Spirits Turpentine 68@69 cents; Rosin $3 75@$8. Freights firmer.

Stocks strong—Gold 138. Money 5@6; Five-twenties of '62, coup., 107⅞; do. '64, 105¼; do. '65, 105¼; New Issue, 107⅞; Ten-forties 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first series, 106¼; others 105¾.

Money easier; the supply of idle capital superabundant. Call loans on governments 3@4; on stock 4@5. Moderate business in discounts; prime paper 6½@7. Sterling firm at 9¾. Gold closed steady at 138. Government quiet and steady at close.—Stocks stronger with a general advance in prices and improved demand.

Arrived—Steamship Ville de Paris.

BALTIMORE, May 8—6 P. M.

Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 23 cents; middling uplands 25½@26 cents. Coffee quiet and steady. Flour firm and quiet at yesterday's advance. Corn dull and lower—supply light; white $1 23@$1 25. Sugar firm. Provisions inactive; bulk shoulders 9 cents; sides 10¾ cents. Mess pork $23 75. Whiskey unchanged.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.

The steamship Hotspur, from Manilla for New York, has been lost at sea.

LONDON, May 8—2 o'clock.

The Conference has adjourned till to-morrow.

Consols 91¼. Bonds 71.

LIVERPOOL May 8—2 o'clock.

Cotton dull, and has declined ⅛d. since noon—Uplands 10⅝d.@11d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, May 8—Evening.

Consols 91¼. Bonds 71¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—Evening.

The decline in cotton continues—market closed weak; Orleans 11@11¼d. Sales of 15,000 bales.—Lard has advanced to 52s. 6d. Tallow has declined—sales at 43s. 9d. Common Rosin 9s. 6d.; fine 13s. Turpentine 35s. 3d.

A Chinese firm in San Francisco wields a capital of over $2,000,000.

Hartford is excited about a turtle which bears "June, 1821" upon its back.

There are over 75,000,000 feet of logs in the Susquehanna boom at Williamsport.

In 1842 Milwaukee had 2,000 inhabitants; now her population is about 70,000.

A cold snap has killed off all the grasshoppers that threatened to overrun Texas.

A Vermont lady has collected a string of one thousand gold beads in fulfillment of a dying request of a relative.

Boston and East Boston are to be connected by a suspension bridge that will cost half a million.

In Montreal it costs five cents to listen to Shakesperian and other readings in the public halls.

A man is on trial in Detroit for the seduction of his wife, after having been divorced from her and married to another woman.

The oil and bone taken by three whaleships which arrived at New Bedford this season, during their last voyage, amount to over $900,000.

A Kentucky clergyman has just gained a law suit which puts $150,000 in his pocket.

A bold Baltimore thief stole $1,000 worth of diamond rings while the owner's back was turned.

The losses by the overflow on the Missouri river bottom is stated to be $2,000,000.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔	33 @	35	
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	12 00	
Bricks, ℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 50 @	3 75	
New	4 25 @	5 00	
Candles, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	23 @	26	
Sperm	50 @	55	
Coffee, ℔ lb.,			
Java	40 @	00	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	25 @	28	
St. Domingo	24 @	27	
Cotton, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	20 @	23	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	24	
Cotton Bagging,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	00	
Dundee	20 @	00	
Rope, ℔ lb	10 @	12½	
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel	0 00 @	1 60	
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yard	18½@	19	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	0 00 @	2 25	
Feathers, ℔ lb	75 @	80	
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00 @	22 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	17 50 @	18 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C. roe	10 00 @	00 00	
do cut	9 00 @	00 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	10 @	11	
Flour, ℔ bbl.,	Northern		
Family	14 00 @	19 00	
Superfine	12 00 @	13 00	
Fine	10 50 @	10 75	
Glue, ℔ lb	25 @	26	
Gunny Bags	35 @	45	
Guano, Peruvian, Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
Land Plaster, ℔ ton		18 00	
Grain, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 42 @	1 45	
Oats	72 @	75	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	11¼@	12½	
East India	11 @	0 12	
Hides, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½@	6	
Dry	13 @	14	
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	2 30 @	2 40	
Northern	2 00 @	2 10	
Iron, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton	000 00	@160 00	
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 90 @	2 00	
Liquors, ℔ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 15 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	

Lumber,		(River,	
Fir Bds	15 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
Molasses, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba	55 @	57½	
Sugar house	55 @	60	
Syrup	60 @	1 00	
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs			
New Virgin	0 00 @	4 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 00	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 90	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 10	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	3 60	
Rosin, pale	5 00 @	6 50	
do No. 1	3 75 @	4 50	
do No. 2	3 00 @	3 25	
do No. 3	2 70 @	2 90	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00 @	54	
Nails, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	7 00 @	7 25	
Oils, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 85 @	2 00	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	60 @	70	
Pea Nuts, 2 bu	80 @	3 25	
Potatoes, Sweet, bush	1 75 @	2 00	
Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00 @	5 00	
Provisions, ℔ lb.,		N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	18 @	19	
Middlings	00 @	17	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Hog round	16 @	17	
		Western Bacon	
Hams	16½@	18	
Middlings	13½@	14	
Shoulders	12 @	12½	
Lard, N. C.	17 @	18	
do North'rn	14 @	17	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	33 @	38	
Cheese	18 @	22	
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	25 00 @	26 00	
Thin "	25 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	24 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
Salt, Alum, bush.	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	2 10	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
Sugar, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	11 @	13	
Porto Rico	12 @	13½	
C	13 @	15	
B	15 @	16	
A	16 @	00	
Crushed	17 @	00	
Soap, ℔ lb	9 @	13	
Shingles, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 50 @	4 50	
Common	2 00 @	2 50	
Staves, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	20 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	30 00 @	40 00	
Timber, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	14 00 @	16 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	9 00 @	10 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	7 00	
Tallow, lb	10 @	11	
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,			
Navy	25 @	35	
Medium	30 @	40	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the Week ending Thursday, May 9, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended there has been considerable dullness in the market for this article, buyers having shown less disposition to operate, and as will be seen from our table of sales below the prices have declined fully 50 cents on hard and $1 on soft—the market closing at $4 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The quantity arriving is very light and for the week comprise only 444 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin	Yellow Dip	Hard
Friday	108	$5 00	$4 00	$2 50
Saturday	79	5 00	4 00	2 50
Monday	93	4 50	3 50	2 25
Tuesday	31	4 50	3 50	2 25
Wednesday	57	4 00	3 00	2 00
Thursday	76	4 00	3 00	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The inactivity noted in this article at the close of our review on Thursday last has continued throughout the week just ended, and has resulted in a further decline of 5 @6 cents—the market closing on Wednesday at 54 cents. The unfavorable tenor of the advices from the Northern markets, together with the want of ship room, tends to keep buyers out of market, and there seems to be no disposition to purchase at present unless at materially low figures. We therefore quote the market as closing inactive, and quotations merely nominal. The sales have been as follows:

Saturday	142 bbls. at	58@59 cts.	℔ gal.
Monday	39 " "	00@58 " "	"
Tuesday	50 " "	00@59 " "	"
Wednesday	71 " "	54@55 " "	"

ROSIN.—In the market for this article we have to report a decidedly dull market since the close of our last review. In the early part of the week there was some enquiry from buyers, and there were moderate transactions, but for the past two or three days the market has ruled inactive under adverse news from abroad, which fact, together with the scarcity of shipping facilities, has caused buyers generally to keep out of market. The lower grades are without important change as regards prices, but the finer qualities have materially declined. The sales of the week are 2,519 bbls. at $2 70@$2 85 for Common, $2 85@$2 95 for strained Common, $3@$3 25 for No. 2, $4@$5 for No. 1, and $4 75@$5 50 for Pale, ℔ 280 lbs.—the market closing inactive at lower quotations, which may be looked upon as merely nominal.

TAR—Continues to be

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

Disfranchisement.

As the time approaches for the registration of voters in this Military District, the people are naturally anxious that some authoritative order should be issued directly from General Sickles, or through him, from the President of the United States, defining clearly who are eligible under the disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction acts to register as voters. There are rumors of strange and extraordinary construction being placed upon them by certain of the Military Commanders of the Southern Districts, and the fact that in certain districts in Louisiana the Board of Registers are denying all persons who ever held any office, however insignificant and local, whether an oath to support the Constitution of the United States had been taken or not, the right of registry; and it seems this is done in accordance with the interpretation given the act by a Mr. Dewees, who is chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

In order to prevent a similar state of affairs here, we desire to see an order from our Military Commander issued, establishing a common and a just basis for the guidance of registers. We hope a matter in which such large numbers of citizens are interested, and which bears so directly upon the great question of reconstruction, will not be left to the caprice or arrogance of registers, much less to the not over-scrupulous interpretations of interested partizans. It is to be regretted that Congress, when it was found necessary to pass a supplemental bill, to explain the original act, did not include within its provisions an honest and plain construction of the disfranchising clauses. The people of the South had nothing of course to expect from that quarter, but in obeying orders, however distasteful they may be, we would have preferred the law-making power to have framed their demands so plainly that each person could have been the judge of his status.

We have given our opinion upon this subject, and would not refer to the matter again, before the opinion of the Attorney General should be made public, but that we have seen new interpretations given to these statutes. We have said, and still think, that the proscribed classes are only such officers, Federal or State, who, by the Constitution of the United States, are required to take an oath to support that instrument. Executive, judicial and legislative officers are required by the Constitution of the United States to take oath to support it. Members of the Legislature, also *eo nomine* are disfranchised. A great many county and municipal officers are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but this is by the statutes of North Carolina, and most clearly are not embraced in the provisions of the reconstruction bill, as the oath is not a qualification for office by force of the National Constitution, and so far as the general government is concerned, the oath is not taken "as an officer." While there could not be much difficulty in arriving at a safe rule in deciding who are executive and judicial officers, it seems to us that the point we have just referred to would make unnecessary, to a great degree, any trouble upon that score.

It was understood shortly before General Sickles took command of his District, that he had said that the bill did not include any of the inferior offices. His opinion was not only important from the fact that he was soon to assume command of the Second Military District, but that he was himself a lawyer of ability. This rumor of his opinion went so far as not to include Magistrates. We were inclined to doubt this at first, but believe now that such an opinion, if ever given, was well founded upon the ground that the officers excluded are Federal and State officers, and not local ones. Upon this point the *National Intelligencer* has the following:

"A county officer, a city officer, a township officer, a district office, a precinct officer, etc., as distinguished from a *State* officer, no man reared in an American State could well confound. The regular judiciary of a State are usually located in districts, but the responsibility of all of them is directly to the State Legislature. The judges, therefore, are State officers; but the courts of special jurisdiction, where the responsibility of the judges is local, and especially where their judicial functions (as those of mayor, recorder, etc.,) are *ex officio* of municipal offices, and, of course, all justices and other magistrates and officers of the peace, cannot with the least consistency, be called "State officers." Less still the multitude of officials whose functions emanate from and are served under the *quasi* political corporations, as counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts, road districts, etc., etc. in a word, officers of the State are to be discriminated from officers of any chartered municipality within and under the State, whether the charter be general or special—*i. e.* by way of a State law erecting counties, &c., with vested powers, or of a special franchise vested in the people of a particular locality or for a particular public purpose. On the opposite—and there seems to be no middle—principle, the transient Methodist clergyman in a remote circuit and the governor at the capital are alike officers of the State."

We hope registration will not be ordered in this District until these questions and doubts are fully and finally settled. We are confident, however, that in this State and South Carolina no such partizan trickery will decide who are freemen and citizens, and who are under the ban of Congressional disfranchisement, as has been permitted in Louisiana. While we are not prepared to endorse fully all the orders emanating from our Commander, we know they are in accordance with a conscientious regard for duty, and certainly free from all party bias. Whatever may be General Sickles' political sentiments and sympathies as a man, he is determined to sink them all in the officer.

BELOW will be found the report of the Harbor Master for the month ending May 1st. The number of arrivals are about the same as that usually reported, probably a few more than that of the previous month, yet not differing materially:

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT

Of vessels arrived at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., from April 1st to May 1st, 1867:

Steamers	10
Brigs	3
Schooners	19
Total	32

With an aggreate tonnage of 8,084 tons. Of the above, two were from foreign ports. There were some 20 shall schoon rs not included in the above, from 40 tons downward.

W. BURKHEIMER, Harbor Master.

Military Government and the Northern Press.

THE IRON HEEL.

From the New York World (Democratic.)

If there is one American citizen who can read the letter of General Pope to Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, of General Sickles to General Clitz, and the warning of General Schofield to the Richmond *Times*, and yet not feel his blood boiling in every artery, he is more to be pitied than any citizen of the prostrate, helpless South. It is more degraded to the insensible than to suffer.

Despotism has its logic as well as liberty. Pope, Sickles and Schofield make no false steps in theirs. It is not inconsistent with the military despotism established by the Reconstruction act of the last Congress; it is in perfect accordance with that partisan, vindictive and law-defying enactment that General Pope uses "the iron heel" to convince the Governor of Georgia that he may *not* await a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a pending litigation before advising his people what their duties are on the gravest of all questions which can concern them; it is quite in accordance, too with that military despotism established by Rump law that General Sickles should with his "iron heel" desecrate the American flag, the symbol of our freedom and our national pride, by making it a Gesler's Cay for every Charleston fireman to salute; it is the natural consequence of that particular act of Congress also, destined never to cease to be infamous in our annals, that General Schofield should turn his "iron heel" on the printing presses of Richmond, a *free* city of *free* men, in a *free* State of a *free* government of thirty millions of *freemen*.

THE PRESS OF THE SOUTH.

From the New York Herald [Radical.]

It is always a delicate subject to touch the press or deal arbitrarily with it in times of peace. It is thus not perhaps quite free from danger for our military chiefs in the Southern States to interfere with it. Thus far they have done very well in the exercise of their new powers. General Sickles especially has acted with a good deal of judgment and wisdom in many respects, although we do not altogether like his meddling in that flag business. It was rather to small an affair, inasmuch as it was a mere matter of taste. Different people like different flags in public processions; some affect red, some black, some blue, some mottled and some striped. Taste in banners and standards, like costumes, is of the medley order. For instance, the Moslems on certain occasions carry a horse's tail. Occasionally we find a pair of unmentionables preferred. A woman's rights procession might most appropriately adopt a petticoat for the device on their standard. Gesler, the tyrant of Switzerland, insisted upon the people bowing down to his cap.—It is always better to leave these things to shape themselves.

General Schofield, commanding Virginia, who is a very able man, and has a good deal of sense, has, we perceive, got into collision with the Richmond press. If he would learn the press to correct the press he would save himself a vast deal of trouble. The best and most effective answer to a foolish or violent article in a newspaper is a squib from another paper. It is too paltry a business for a distinguished general to try to conduct any paper. The more violent a journal is the more certain and speedy the reaction. During the war the Richmond papers were full of the grossest abuse of Abraham Lincoln, "the Yankees," and so forth. When we got a batch of them we always published the most violent of their articles, and had a good laugh at them for the next two days. We never got angry. We took their attacks in the best of humor. Therefore we advise our military chieftains in the South—Generals Sickles, Schofield, Pope and the rest—not to meddle with the press. Let the bad taste of one paper be corrected by the good taste of another. They will find this much the best course in the end.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

GENERAL POPE AND GOVERNOR JENKINS.

Those who defend General Pope's course towards the Governor of Georgia make the same mistake with the General himself as to what constitutes opposition to the reconstruction acts. The Governor has neither attempted to obstruct the operation of the acts, nor threatened to do so. He has expressed the opinion that the States had better not reconstruct under them, but wait till a decision is reached as to their constitutionality, or till popular opinion changes on the subject at the North. This may be advice; we are quite sure it is, and that Governor Jenkins makes an unfortunate mistake in not uniting with the large majority of Southern leaders of opinion in advising the people to improve the opportunity they now have to secure a return to their normal political condition, and to representation in Congress. But the Governor does not resist the law, does not in any proper sense oppose it, in advising the people not to reconstruct. If General Pope will look carefully over the laws he will see that the supplementary act authorizes and provides for the expression of just such opinions as those held by Gov. Jenkins. The third section requires that the registered voters at the same time that they vote for delegates to a constitutional convention, shall also vote for or against holding such a convention, and if a majority of the voters are against a convention it will not be held. In that case the present joint provisional and military governments would continue till some subsequent attempt at reconstruction, or some additional action of Congress. Congress having thus made reconstruction optional with the people, to speak or vote against reconstruction is not an act of opposition to the law. General Pope's first demonstration in this matter, like his grand movement upon the enemy in Virginia, is a false one. If he shall remove Gov. Jenkins for any such reason as he has threatended it, he will have mistaken his duty. He has the unquestioned power to do it. There is scarcely a conceivable act by which he could exceed his powers, but the removal of the Governor will be a grave error of judgment. Opinion in the South, as elsewhere, must be left free. We want the South to reconstruct and return to the Union, but we want it done voluntarily, or at least with no further compulsion than the law authorizes.

Thad. Stevens' Confiscation Doctrine.

A dispatch of yesterday from Washington says:

"Leading Republicans are telegraphing here from different sections of the North their repudiation of Thad. Stevens' confiscation doctrine."

We do not see why "leading Republicans" should put themselves to that trouble. Able and eminent as Mr. Stevens is, his confiscation speech awoke no single echo in Congress. And his recent letter serves only to render more palpable the truth that Henry Wilson, in his speeches at the South, utters the sentiments of at least nine-tenths of the Republican party.

In a single contingency only do Mr. Stevens' peculiar views threaten to assume importance. Should the Democratic minority in the present Congress serve his ends as thoroughly as they did in the last, he may be able somewhat to impede the admission of members from the States soon to be reconstructed. Thus the conditions of reconstruction were rendered far more onerous to the ex-rebels than a majority of the Republicans desired and prescribed.—We have a strong hope that this "little game" of the two extremes will not be repeated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Editorial Notes on the South.

The curious aspect is presented in portions of the Southern States of a part of the country needing supplies of merchandise which are plenty in other parts, but unable to obtain them even at large prices. For example, hay is an article in great demand in parts of Georgia. It was selling by the bale in Augusta a few weeks ago at $4 a hundred. Notwithstanding this high price the ordinary rules of trade fail to operate, and there is no flow of the high-priced article to supply the demand. On looking into the reasons for this we are plainly compelled to attribute it to the great characteristic fact that the South has neither money nor credit on which to undertake business. "Why does not a vessel load of hay come here at once?" The answer was, "If a Northern man wishes to sell hay here he must come down with his load and peddle it out bale by bale, unless he is willing to trust us, and as few are willing to do so our supplies are short." This incidental illustration tends directly to the great and prominent point which is worthy the attention of Northern men, namely the openings for Northern capital in the South.

There was never offered to capitalists a more promising field of investment. It needs only a visit to convince them of this, and they will be welcomed with the utmost cordiality, whether they come as visitors or as residents. It matters nothing what is the political faith of the Northern man; radical or conservative, he will be welcomed and well received. The published statements to the contrary of this are absolutely untrue. If a Northern rowdy gets drunk in a Southern Hotel, becomes riotous and receives deserved punishment, it is generally published in the North as an instance of Southern ill-treatment of Northern travelers. All classes of the people, old and young, are impressed with the conviction that they need Northern visitors and settlers among them. We have seen in several instances groups of Northern travelers conversing in hotels with Southern men where in the course of the conversation it appeared that some of them had been soldiers on opposite sides in the same battles, and the course of the battles formed at once the subject of animated and interested conversation, but in no instance was there the slightest insult, ill-feeling, or passion displayed. We have seen similar conversations between civilians where the subject was the loss of near and dear relatives on opposite sides of the contest. In short the war has already assumed in the minds of men a sort of historic aspect, its results are accepted as conclusive, and no one dreams of ever again opening the questions involved.

One of the best sccieties which could be formed now would be a benevolent society to promote intercourse between the two sections. It is not the expeditions of political speakers which will do good. It is the visits to the South of honest men who have no political ends to serve which should be encouraged.

We speak of the openings for capital.—These openings are of two classes; the first in the way of loans of money, the second in the way of purchases of property. There is, of course, apprehension on the part of Northern men that the values of Southern securities may be over-estimated. But we are persuaded that there can hardly be a lower depth than has now been reached.—Certainly it is impossible that the real estate of the South can ever be worth less than it is now offered at. There are no better securities in the world than are now proposed in bonds and mortgages on Southern real estate. The margins are ample on the present low valuations, while they are from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the value of the property eight years ago. We have seen improved property of the best class, which was salable before the war at $60,000 offered now for $15,000, and a loan asked on it of $8,000, without a taker. We have seen plantations formerly worth ten dollars an acre, including cleared, swamp and timber land, now offered urgently at one dollar and a quarter an acre, without finding a purchaser. The general depression is so great that men are anxious only for a little money on which to endeavor to make a new start from the beginning. They regard their present ruin as absolute.

The question for capitalists is of course simply, whether the future promises a better state of things and higher values. It is impossible to look over the rich lands of the South and doubt that they will again hereafter as heretofore produce wealth, and sustain commercial and political power.—The world wants their produce, and the world will have it. If last year's crop had not proved to so many a failure, this year would have done much to increase values and arouse industry.

And it is a great error in Northern men to suppose that the Southern agriculturists are old fogy, and need Northern education. Let it be understood distinctly that no man knows better how to grow cotton or rice than the Southern planter. They have devoted their lives to it. They are men of education and experience, who have studied with the utmost care for many years the most effective methods of cultivation. The Northern man who goes there to plant must expect to learn, not to teach. The results of their labor are abundantly known in the past; and the whole country would ask nothing more now than to see those annual results restored to what they were a few years ago.

There is every reason for directing the attention of capital to the Southern States. The opportunities for safe investment are abundant; and if the investor seeks to speculate, there are sure openings for increasing his capital two, five and tenfold. There is no point where this is more manifest than in the neighborhood of Augusta, one of the most beautiful cities of the South. Those splendid residences at the Sand Hills, known to all travelers in old times as the abodes of health, wealth and luxury, are in many instances offered for sale at prices fabulously low, and plantations near that city are to be purchased at rates which must be doubled within a year if the crop be a good one. Who can doubt that this portion of Georgia will rapidly develop wealth? Georgia itself is one of the most remarkable States, in natural wealth, on the earth's surface. Within its boundaries may be grown nearly every article of food and luxury known to the tropics and temperate zones. Bananas and oranges, tea and coffee, cotton and corn, apples, melons, peaches, potatoes, whatever the United States and Cuba can produce, Georgia can also produce within her limits. Her mineral treasures are also vast and varied; gold and iron and other metals abound in her mines. Slate, marble and other stones are in her quarries. Certainly here is a State whose prospect of wealth in the future ought to be beyond a doubt.

Prisoners at the Tortugas.

The records of the War Department show fifty persons are now confined at the Dry Tortugas, nine citizens and forty-one soldiers. The former are Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin, the conspirators; St. Leger Greenfel, sentenced to hard labor for life for conspiring to release prisoners of war; John P. Adair, a South Carolinian, sentenced to five years for robbery; John Walters, ten years for manslaughter; and Sam. Henry, three years for assault with intent to kill. Of the soldiers, eighteen were sentenced for desertion, seven for assault with intent to kill, and six for robbery.

The ladies of Salem, on Friday last, paid a touching tributs of respect to the Confederate dead buried there, by strewing their graves with flowers.

Gen. J. B. Gordon to the Negroes.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Brunswick, Ga., has issued an address to his "colored friends," warning them against the agitation from the North and assuring them of his "lively interest" in their welfare. He says:

I am in favor of extending, by every possible means, every aid toward the moral and intellectual advancement of the colored race, and think that peculiar circumstances authorize me to assert, with the most entire confidence that such is the almost universal opinion of the Southern people. It was my fortune during the late war, in the Sourthern army, to command young men from almost every section of the South. They and their parents are my friends, and have been in the habit, whenever I have met them, of unfolding their views with great freedom to me on these and kindred topics. I assert, without reservation, that I cannot recall an instance of exception or dissent to the uniformity of these expressions of kind wishes toward your people. Nor have I found one who, when questioned as to his wishes in this regard, has not emphatically declared that he would not vote you back into slavery had he the power to do so. They who assert or insinuate the contrary are themselves the victims of the blindest delusion, or actuated by the worst motives in seeking to make a different impression. Associating with you from childhood, we have not to subdue the prejudices and antipathies to your race that belong to other sections. The white man of the South ought to be, is and ever will be, (unless some strange delusion should enter the brain and poison the counsels of the one or the other party) in the same section. Why should it be otherwise? Acquaintance, past association, in many instances mutual gratitude and affection, as well as the mutual dependence of daily business relations, all conspire to bind them together. He who teaches you to regard our interests as conflicting, is not a friend to your race. Our interests are identical. If the white man is oppressed, his colored neighbor must suffer with him. They are embarked together, and the one cannot swim if the other sinks. If Federal legislation should discriminate against the labor of the South—if, for instance, the Congress should exempt the great Northern staple—wheat—and place a tax of three cents per pound on the cotton of this section, is it not obvious that the tax falls on the bale raised by the colored man, as on the ten bales grown by his white neighbor?

Romance of Marriage.

The marriage, in Tolland county, Conn., of Captain Robert E. Fiske, editor of the Helena Herald, to Miss Lizzie Chester, has already been announced. The following romance connected with the affair is worth relating. When the war broke out Fiske was a resident of New York, from which State he enlisted. In some one of the engagements he was wounded and taken to an army hospital. While he was thus confined, it appears that the ladies of our town of Vernon were at work for the soldiers; and among other things which they provided and sent as hospital stores, was an "album bedquilt," which contained the names of the several ladies who assisted in its construction. As luck would have it, this bedquilt found its way to the hospital and the very bed upon which the wounded captain lay; and for amusement he copied the names, sending a letter of his photograph, or both to the address of every lady. One of these letters was received by a little girl, who procured the services of Miss Chester to reply. We need not particularize further, but it was simply through the agency of this album bedquilt that Capt. Fiske heard of Miss Chester, and now, after the lapse of two years, that acquaintance has culminated in marriage."

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—We learn with regret of the commission of an act unbecoming a man and an officer, by a person whom we have hitherto esteemed one of the most efficient and honorable members of the city police.

Before his Honor, the Mayor, Friday morning, an old gentleman named —— Harriss, from Brooklyn, N. Y.,—who, according to his statement, is traveling through the South for his health, accompanied by his family, and is now stopping at the City Hotel—made a deposition to the effect that he had been defrauded of the sum of $22 by J. C. Guttenberg, a member of the police force.

The old gentleman stated that Guttenberg, who has a newspaper stand at the City Hotel, had, by some little attentions, commended himself to his favor, which had recently been manifested by one or more presents, and a loan of a small sum of money which had been solicited. The family of Mr. Harriss knew of this intimacy existing between himself and Guttenberg, and the latter took occasion, a day or two since, while the old gentleman was out walking, to obtain the sum above stated from his wife by false representations. He stated to her that Mr. Harriss had employed him to superintend the erection of a Liberty pole for the colored population on May Day, and that he required to liquidate the expense incurred in its erection the sum of $32, and that his wants were pressing, but $22 would answer for the present. Mrs. Harriss gave him the desired sum, yet not without some misgivings, and as soon her husband returned from his walk, mentioned the fact to him. It was then she found that she had been imposed upon, and her husband defrauded. Shortly afterwards Guttenberg, thinking that Mr. Harriss was absent, retured to make a fresh demand, but was greeted with no pleasant surprise in the shape of the one whom he wished to defraud in person. Mr. Harriss demanded the return of the money recently obtained, and the now crest-fallen man handed it over with an air of great humiliation.

On this deposition being made before his Honor, Guttenberg was discharged from the police force, for thus having been guilty of conduct unbecoming a policeman and a gentleman.

MR. FROELICH, a resident of Kenansville, Duplin county, has planted a Vineyard, and made a comfortable home for himself and family. Mr. F. is a foreigner by birth, but has been in this section of country for several years, and, we think, for the last five or six years has resided at Kenansville, Duplin county. During this time, he has acquired, through his own exertions, quite a handsome homestead, upon which he has a beautiful Vineyard and orchard. He manufactures, we learn, an excellent Wine, a sample of which he has presented us with. Now we do not allude to Mr. Froelich's Wines for the purpose of bringing them before the public, but to draw attention to what industry and perseverance can accomplish. Mr. F. commenced here during the war, and met with several severe reverses, but he never gave up in despair. Others can do the same if they will. It affords us pleasure to record such evidencies of industry and prosperity. We hope to be able to publish more of them in the future.

THE MAIL TO FAYETTEVILLE.—We are pleased to learn from Dr. Job, the Special Agent of the Post Office Department for North Carolina, that a mail will leave the Post Office here twice a week, by steamer, for Fayetteville, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and return by the same route. The Mail Agent on the boat will leave packages of letters and papers at the different landings on the river, thereby accommodating the people along the Cape Fear with mail matter, which they have heretefore been deprived of. There is also a mail hence to Fayetteville three times a week, by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherf rd Railroad. This will make nearly a daily mail between the two places, which has been much needed for some time.

During a recent thunder storm in Bolivia, South America, about 100 persons were killed by lightning.

A stupendous international exhibition at Berlin is talked of in three years' time.

An Historical Reminiscence of Jefferson Davis, the Great State Prisoner.

Thus ended the most remarkable siege history has any account of.

And now, my son, I cannot close this history without a few words on the character and conduct of Mr. Jefferson Davis, to whose ambition this siege of our capital was due. It has been said by several of his friends, who have access to the newspapers, that he went into this war not only very reluctantly, but with green spectacles on. Willing as I am to deal generously with him, and to forgive him each and every one of his sins, and to send him out into the world to seek atonement for them, I cannot share this opinion. And for the reason that I happened to know Mr. Davis in the summer of 1850, when he was the moving spirit of a convention of "Fire-eaters," that assembled together in Nashville, Tennessee. And I have a slight recollection of a speech he made on that occasion, in which separation by arms was urged, and no love for the Union advanced. I remember, also, that that speech was rewarded with hisses, notwithstanding the strong disunion element of the convention. His dislike of the Union and plan for separating the nation, it is well known, had been the besetting sin of his brain for twenty years. How, then, he could have engaged in this gigantic rebellion with green spectacles on, I cannot just exactly see. It was the ignorant, unreasoning masses of the South who were led into the rebellion with green spectacles on—not men like Mr. Davis. But, my son, never strike a man when he is down; that is the work of cowards. Let us give Mr. Davis credit for such virtues as he had, and for the manner in which he exerted them in keeping life and strength in the government he attempted to set up. In connection with the rebellion, we had to deal with Mr. Davis more in his character as a soldier than a statesman. Mr. Davis was undoubtedly an able soldier. He was the head and front, the very life and soul of the men in the South. Born to those qualities of pride, self-esteem, and self-will, all of which produce confidence in the possessor, he grew up feeling himself superior, as he was, to the ordinary men of his age. He inherited at the same time great fixedness of purpose and determination; and so prominent were these traits of his character, that they impressed every one who came in contact with him.

These, my son, were the attributes that gave wings to the man's ambition and found him aspiring to one of the high places in the temple of fame. The nation gave him a thorough military education at West Point, and he afterwards learned the practical duties of a soldier in the Black Hawk war. On the return of peace he resigned and sought distinction in political life. He had succeeded in reaching the House of Representatives when the war with Mexico broke out, and he resigned and again went to the field. And, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, he won great distinction in this war. Military men everywhere did him justice. The "Mississippi Rifles" will be remembered as long as the battle of Buena Vista.

At the close of the war he again relinquished the sword, and was sent to the United States Senate, where he was made chairman of the committee on Military Affairs. His highest ambition was to shine as a statesman. He afterwards served four years as Secretary of War, and then returned to the Senate, where the rebellion found him elevated to the chairmanship of the committee on Military Affairs.

His education, his services in the army, his position as Secretary of War, and in the Senate, enabled him to become thoroughly acquainted with our army, with its customs, its laws, its material, its wants, and, above all, the character of its officers. He was, perhaps, better acquainted with these things than any other man in the United States. Nor was he deficient in knowledge of the character of leading public men at the North and West. What he had not studied well, however, was the character and the patriotism of the people of those sections of our country.

It was the ripe fruit of this knowledge, then, that Mr. Davis applied in each department of the rebel government; and it was this that ma e him of such incalculable value to the rebellion. We have seen and even admired the power with which he wielded the scanty resources of the South. And we have seen the wisdom which he displayed from the very first in the selection of his generals. With rare exceptions, he put the right man in the right place. He knew the importance of placing soldiers in command, when soldiers' duty was to be performed. It would have been fortunate for us if we had exercised similar wisdom. When the rebellion began there was no man in the South to have taken the place of Mr. Davis. It is not too much to say that had he remained loyal to his country, and been elevated to the command of our armies when the war began, he would have quickly crushed out the rebellion. With his grasp of mind, and his iron will, he would have so wielded the great resources of the North and West, that the rebellion would have been crushed in a year from its birth. And this was the man our authorities at Washington supposed would not, or could not, attack the capital after it had been stripped of its proper garrison. Let the truth be told: Davis was not the man to let such a blunder go unnoticed.

The Latest Presidential Reconstruction Views.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The latest bulletin as to Presidential reconstruction views would place Mr. Johnson in direct hostility to the enemies of reconstruction under the Congressional programme. It is stated to-day, by a distinguished Senator, that Mr. Johnson sincerely regrets that any of the Southern States have been so unwise as to attempt to restrain the enforcement of the reconstruction acts by injunction. Nay, more, it is even said that so determined is the President to carry out the measures that, even should injunctions issue from the Supreme Court, he would disregard them. That is certainly a very remarkable exposition of Presidential views on this important subject; but it is vouched for by a very reliable Senator. The same Senator anticipates that by the meeting of Congress next December the Southern States will be ready for admission, and the great problem of reconstruction will be solved, or at least very near its solution.

Redemption of Mutilated Currency.

The business in the office of the Comptroller of Currency is greatly retarded by the action of the banks in sending mutilated currency in for redemption without complying with the requirements of the circular issued in September, 1866. Mutilated national bank notes sent to the Comptroller's office for redemption should be sent in amounts of five hundred dollars or its multiple, and should be cancelled in all cases before sending by cutting out the signatures of the officers. When this is not done they are invariably returned.

Applied Radicalism—How they Treat the Negro in Indiana.

A special dispatch from Seymour, Indiana, says about two hundred men entered that town on the 29th and forcibly seized a negro named Mitchell and hung him.—They also seized two white men named Stewart and threatened to hang them.—The cause of this violence was the robbery of a store in that county in which these three men were engaged.

London gossip in the Paris Temps states that the Evangelicals—which denomination is not stated—"have begun to baptise babies in hot water."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Mountains of North Carolina—Beautiful Scenery and Landscape Views—The Mountaineer—The "Poor Whites"—Their Habits and Customs—The Military Bill—Rebellion Dead in the South, &c.

BOSTON, Halifax Co., Va., April 19.

Shut in by mountains on all sides, and traversed by spurs of the ranges which form its boundaries, without a railway or easy road of any kind, that part of North Carolina passed through in going from the Tennessee line to Morganton, in Berke county, is with difficulty accessible, and, consequently, little visited. Its magnificent scenery is looked upon only by the hardy mountaineer, though it would well repay an effort to see it on the part of an artist and lover of the beautiful. The road that lies through Madison, Buncombe, McDowell and Berke counties can boast of charming scenes, whatever else it may have to offer in the way of hard fare and hard traveling. Can anything be more labor repaying than a journey along the banks of the French Broad river, from Painted Mountain to Asheville? It wants the pencil of the master of his art to delineate the variety of landscape that is presented as nature's panorama passes in review. The river, a silvery stream, is quite shallow and its surface is often broken by the roughness of its bed into miniature cascades; often its course is interrupted by fragments of rock and outcropping banks. Occasionally an island, covered with pines, sits like an emerald on its bosom. Its banks for miles are the very mountain sides, descending sheer from lofty crest to river's brink. Now they recede and leave a level spot of verdure and fertility; now they part and show a charming valley nestling at their feet, and its murmuring stream in haste to pay its tribute of waters to the master river. Here the mountains range themselves in form of an amphitheatre, and look down protectingly on green hills that seem to be gathered there to be shielded from the harm that threatens them without. And there, far away, high above all the rest are peaks looking purple and violet in the distance. Clouds roll up their summits and cast deep and ever changing shadows along their sides, while through the rifts the sun sends down a shower of gold. Now we see the crest of a long mountain range. Peak follows peak like the billows of the ocean. Seemingly they swell and sink away, as they did in those primeval days before the hills were fixed and when the unstable earth surged like the sea. And now the scene is wild and fearful as of the traces of nature in agony. A terrible convulsion has been here. The mountain has been cleft asunder; the jagged wound remains. Vast crags have been hurled in dire confusion, and now hang threatening, to all appearance insecure and ready to thunder down the precipice, bringing swift destruction on our devoted heads.

But I leave further description to the pencil of the artist. It remains for me merely to map out the country. At the Tennessee line the elevation of land is about 1,260 feet above tide. From this point there is a general ascent as far as Swananoa Gap in the Blue Ridge, a distance of sixty-four miles. From this last point, 2,650 feet high, the descent is abrupt, and in ten miles we come to an elevation of 1,430 feet. From here to Morganton is a gradual slope, broken now and again by hills, with mountains in the distance. Throughout it are many fine fertile spots. It is a lovely country for pleasure seats and landscape gardening; but it is entirely destitute of either. Indeed, if we except a charmed circle around Asheville and Morganton, within which the amenities of life are possible, there are not more than half a dozen habitable houses between the Tennessee boundary and the last named place. A grand and beautiful country, a well-watered country, a sufficiently fertile country, it has no one to enjoy it that can appreciate its advantages. The rude mountaineer is not alive to its beauties, nor even capable of making the most of its material resources. Possessed of fair national capacity, a good physique, and a sagacity and shrewdness that have been imparted to him by his mode of life, he lacks almost everything that education can supply. He is without artificial appliances of any kind but of the rudest. He has no contrivance. A piece of mechanism of the simplest description puzzles his wits completely. It is doubtful whether any of the countries of Europe can show a specimen of humanity, representing a rural population, more abandoned to the mere resources of nature—more completely shut out from every kind of artificial instruction. Rude and primitive to the last degree, you find him, even when he is supposed to be in easy circumstances, enjoying nothing that would be called comfort away from his native hills. Hospitable he is, and ready to share with the stranger who knocks at his door; but the fare, though abundant, is not tempting, and the kindly offered shelter is not much between you and the canopy of heaven. It harbors the wind and the stranger alike, and the rain knows the way to the ingle side. To cultivate his little corner of land and be proprietor of a hog or two running wild in the woods, that in due time he may have his store of salt pork and hominy, is the mountaineer's chief and almost only care. His house is good enough for him as it is, and he lets good enough alone. And why not, when the richest farmer in the county can boast of no better? The farmer may have a host of servants doing nothing and a beggarly account of log huts trying to do duty as offices, scattered about his unpainted and half-ruined mansion, but once inside the house nobody would know the difference. There is the same bare appearance, the same discomfort, the same inhuman fare.

Surely the mountaineer's condition is pretty slim; but there is a slimmer. The wretched class known as the "poor whites' abound in the mountains, and are met by the way side at every turn. Their case is hard indeed. They rove from place to place, and never seem to have a settled habitation. In this respect they are like Gypsies, but unlike them in every other. They have not the Gypsies' force of character.—They are simply miserable, and are miserable because they hate to work—a hatred that is a tradition among them. Perhaps originally their fathers despised labor, as an occupation too mean for the gentle race of white men; but that is no longer the idea precisely. They are lazy and idle just to be lazy and idle, having not enough nobleness of feeling left to make an excuse for their mode of life. In no point of view do they present a feature that can call forth more than pity and loathing. Their practices are revolting. "How do they live?" you ask, and are answered, "By begging and stealing."

There are degrees of them, poor and wretched as they are. The most abandoned seem to have no particular name; the better class, if it is not gross flattery to call them so, are most frequently known as "movers," from their habit of moving from place to place. They are always running away from their reputation and from debt. They rent little bits of almost waste land, come out minus at the end of the quarter, and not having, by their "taking" manners, gained the regard of the people of the neigborhood, they conclude "to get up and get" to other parts where they are not so intimately known.

This being the better class, there is not much chance left for the rest; and in fact they have not one redeeming trait, being unmitigated tramps and paupers, lost to every ennobling feeling as aforesaid. The expression of their faces is totally brutal, especially in the women. With their matted hair, beetling brows and dull, ray less eyes, from which not a spark of human feeling beams, these last look like idiots.—No trace of womanly grace is there. In its place a hideous deformity crouches in "unwomanly rags" and asks piteously for alms. Now and then they work, at least the better disposed, when dire necessity forces them to it or the nature of the work suits their roving tastes. Collecting ginsen is the favorite occupation. Sang, as they call it, is found at certain seasons in large quantities, and the whole community of mountaineers turn sang diggers and hunt the mountain side, through every loamy nook and "cove." "It is a nice business for lazy people," said my informant; "it is like sport, and they make three dollars a day at it, which makes it a very nice business indeed." Three dollars a day! they only make two at the gold mines near Morganton; so it is better than gold digging, in North Carolina at least.

There is very little to be said in regard to the political views of the mountaineers other than has been stated already. Their notions on the subject of reconstruction are quite simple, and notwithstanding some objections, which they urge from not fully comprehending the question, perhaps, they are innocent of any intention that looks in the least like offering opposition to the carrying out of measures that have reconstruction in view. Indeed they do not have much to say against the spirit of the Military bill; they merely assert that strict obedience to the letter of it will both disqualify many of the best friends of the cause of reconstruction, who are too honorable to evade even the letter of the law, and will qualify the worst class of rebels, who will not scruple to perjure themselves. It does seem as if there were some truth in this; and when it is considered that there are no longer any really rebellious minded persons in sufficiently large numbers to constitute the remnant of a party, it appears strange that we cannot encourage to co-operate with us the best of those who were formerly in rebellion rather than the worst. There may be a man now and then, whom nature has endowed with more passion than principle, who has not got over the fever of rebellion; but there is nothing more apparent, nothing more remarkable, indeed, throughout the South han that rebellion is a dead idea. It is remarkable, moreover, to see how completely the emancipation of slavery is an accomplished fact; how its accidents and attendant circumstances are taken as a matter of course, and how, still more strangely, the South seem called upon, from the necessities of the case and by the law of self-preservation, to push this reform to an unlooked for extreme. Looking at this picture, fancy will curiously consider that the South, once started may go in the van of reform (they are great on camp meetings and revivals, and such sorts of things), and some day may carry its banner into New England as the champions of a cause that shall have for its object the righting of some real or fancied wrongs suffered by the shoemakers of Lynn or the weavers of Stockbridge—that shall have for its object the removal from the hand of task masters of those of tender years, who are picker tenders, warped tenders and almost any tender that requires to be hard and greasy.

Hon. George H. Pendleton on the Situation.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, by invitation of the Democratic Club of Urbana, Ohio, made a political address in that city on Thursday evening last. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The old political system passed away in 1861, and another was adopted. Its little finger is heavier than the whole body of that which it superseded. No longer do we ask: Have we a Government? Its Argus eyes seek everywhere the accumulations of labor and capital, and its Briarean arms are ever grasping all those eyes can see.—Its vast military and naval establishments have risen with portentous mien, and overshadow the civil administrations in nearly one-half the country. There is no doubt that we have a Government—a strong one—strong in the number of men whom it can conscript—strong in the treasure it can raise by taxation—strong in its power to invade the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizens—strong in its capacity to override the Constitution—strong as Rome was strong, both east and west, under the Emperors—strong as France was strong under the reign of terror and the guillotine—but weak as they were weak when the Goths and Vandals avenged on the seven-hilled city the wrongs of Germans, or when the blood of the murdered Danton choked the despairing Robespierre.

After reviewing the political history of the country for the past six years, he contended that the party in control of the government, having become revolutionists, will still go on from one point to another, from the reconstruction of 1867 to the confiscation scheme of Thaddeus Stevens, and from that to whatever worse the frenzy of the times may prompt, till the reaction shall come, and the people, sated and wearied, shall drive them from power, even though it be through blood. Continuing, he said:

I see among many good men a tendency to despair. I see among my own friends a disposition to give up all for lost. They have lost hope, they have lost courage—their despondency counsels inaction. The newspapers, the public speeches, but above all, the private conversations, indicate this feeling. Gentlemen, I do not sympathize with it. I have hopes for the future. I see the dangers which are before us. I see a long and weary way. I see a long and exhausting struggle, in which success will vary from the one side to the other. I do not conceal from myself that it may be a struggle of the sword. Many of us may go down with the harness on in the midst of the fight, but hope fills my heart, and the magnitude of the prize derves my arm.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Dr. Pemberton, brother to General Pemberton, who commanded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, returned to Fortress Monroe on the 30th from a visit to Washington, D. C., where she had been several days past engaged in interviews with prominent Southern men upon the question of Mr. Davis' release from the fort. The result of her visit is not known. Dr. Callon, a notary public of Washington city, and an old friend of Mr. Davis, was at the fort for several days prior to the departure of Mrs. Davis, and went with her to Washington to use his influence, it is said, in